FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Libya called up "part of its strategic reserves" the night of 6 January, JANA announced. The agency subsequently warned that any Mediterranean island or base used for launching an "aggression" against the Jamahiriyah will be "devastated," adding that the countries to whom such islands and bases belong will be responsible. Citing a "confirmed" report that a squadron of Israeli warplanes has been moved from bases in "occupied Palestine" to a U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, JANA maintained that the United States and Israel have completed preparations for "aggression" against Libya. Saudi King Fahd contacted Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by telephone, telling the Libyan leader that Saudi Arabia stands "very strongly" by Libya's side and that the Kingdom places all its "material and moral capabilities" on the side of the Jamahiriyah in confronting "imperialist and Zionist threats," according to Tripoli television. Monitored Saudi media have not been observed to mention this conversation.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko condemned the "threat of force against Libya and Syria" in a press briefing cited by Tripoli TV, deploring the "war hysteria" being whipped up around these countries.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi offensive on the southern Majnun oil field 6 January was "foiled" and Iraq suffered many casualties in this "desperate effort," according to an Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA. An Iraqi military communique reported by Baghdad Voice of the Masses maintained, however, that Iraq suffered no personnel or materiel losses in taking up new positions in the area. In the air war, Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and also shot down an Iranian F-5 in the northern border area, according to another Iraqi communique carried by the Voice of the Masses. An Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA maintained that Iranian planes returned safely to their bases after attacking an Iraqi garrison in northern Iraq.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir are "close to an agreement" on a political package deal with Egypt that includes the Taba negotiations. In a separate report, the radio noted that Israel has complained in a letter to the UN secretary general that Syria is aiding Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, and that Israel will take "all possible measures" to protect itself.

Jordan

Jordanian-Egyptian talks began 6 January in Cairo on "ways to bolster bilateral military cooperation," Cairo radio reported.

Iran

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Tehran 6 January after a 3-day official visit, IRNA reported. At a press conference reported by Tehran radio, the prime minister described his visit as "useful" and as a basis for future expansion of bilateral political and economic relations.

Afghanistan

Four Army generals accused of providing Soviet troop movement information to a rebel leader were arrested in Kabul, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. As a result, Afghan commanders will now receive only 4 hours notice of any Soviet troop movement.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 004 *7 January 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reportage on Islamic Conference Organization Meeting ..... A 1
Delegates Arrive *[MAP]* ..... A 1
MAP Outlines Agenda ..... A 1
Crown Prince Opens Session *[Rabat]* ..... A 1
Officials Elected *[Rabat]* ..... A 2
YAR Minister Addresses Session *[Rabat]* ..... A 2
Abu Nidal Reportedly Receiving Treatment in SFRY *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 3 Jan]* ..... A 2
'Arafat Supports Libya 'Despite Differences' *[KUNA]* ..... A 3
'Arafat on Relations With USSR, Syria, Jordan *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
'Arafat Hails Saddam's USSR Visit, Katyusha Attacks *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 5
'Arafat on Greek-Palestinian Problems, Terrorism *[Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA 5 Jan]* ..... A 6
'Arafat's Revolution Anniversary Address *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 6
PLO Radio Reports Al-Wazir Anniversary Address ..... A 7
DFLP Alerted Libya to 'Enemy' Plane Moves *[KUNA]* ..... A 8
Arab Solidarity Urged To Confront U.S. Enemy *[Algiers Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Praises Arab League Statement ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Denies Crisis in Oil Marketing ..... C 1
King Husayn Sends Letter to Defense Minister ..... C 1

PDRY

Deputy Prime Minister Leaves For Soviet Union ..... C 1
Ceremony Held To Mark Cuban Anniversary ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Bangladeshi Minister Departs Jeddah for Fes ..... C 2
Riyadh Views Soviet Fears of Withdrawing From DRA ..... C 2

UAE

Papers Praise Arab Position on U.S. 'Threats' ..... C 2

YAR

British Development Minister Arrives ..... C 3

EGYPT

Ghali on Rome, Vienna Attacks; Peace Process, Tabah ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Contradictory' Behavior ..... D 1
Ghali, Crocker Discuss South Africa, Namibia ..... D 1

Jordanian Chief of Staff Arrives on 5-Day Visit ..... D 1
Talks Open ..... D 2
Jordanian Senate Delegation Arrives ..... D 2
Mubarak Receives ..... D 2
Al-Lawzi Comments ..... D 2
Lutfi, Al-Lawzi Meet ..... D 2
Al-Lawzi on Syria ..... D 2
FRG Transport Minister Arrives 3 Jan ..... D 3
Mubarak Receives ..... D 3
Tariq 'Aziz Stops in Cairo En Route to Conference ..... D 3
Khatir Found Hanged in Prison Cell ..... D 3
Cairo Commentary Sees Weaknesses in Lebanese Accord ..... D 4

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz on Ties With USSR, Libya, Iran *[Kuwait ARAB TIMES 5 Jan]* ..... E 1
'Aziz Leaves for Morocco ICO Conference ..... E 3
Iran Planes Raid Northern Areas; Some Destruction ..... E 3
Communique Issued on 5-6 Jan War Operations ..... E 3
'Several Hundred' Iranian POW's Taken From Mainun ..... E 4
Commander Comments on 'Strategic' Majnun Battle ..... E 4
Other Commanders Comment ..... E 4
Gen Khayrallah: War With Iran Decided 3 Years Ago ..... E 4
Commanders' Statements on Army's 65th Anniversary ..... E 4

JORDAN

U.S. Congressman Torricelli Meets With Officials ..... F 1
Autonomy Plan for Occupied Territory Disclosed *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 4 Jan]* ..... F 1
Editorial on Plan *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 4 Jan]* ..... F 1
Activists Urge More Palestinian Representation *[JORDAN TIMES 5 Jan]* ..... F 1
Briefs: House Member Dies ..... F 2

LEBANON

Israel Reportedly Masses Troops on Border ..... G 1
Israelis Shell Southern Villages; People Evacuating ..... G 1
Government Officially Requests UN Emergency Meeting ..... G 1
Pro-Libyan Movement Threatens Actions Against U.S. *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
4 PSP Followers Killed in Mountain Fighting *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Amal Detains Four Hizballah Officials *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1

SYRIA

Missiles Said Launched at Israeli Planes Over Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... H 1
Damascus on 'Provocative Sorties' ..... H 1
Israeli Moves in Lebanon Noted ..... H 1
Reports of U.S. 'Military Preparations' Cited ..... H 1
Damascus Views U.S., Israeli Threats as 'Serious' ..... H 1
Jordan's Interior Minister Meets With Al-Asad ..... H 2
Confers With Khaddam, Al-Zu'bi ..... H 2
Dailies on U.S.-Israeli 'Threats', 'Terrorism' ..... H 2

ISRAEL

IDF Spokesman Denies SAM-6's 'Disrupted' Planes ..... I 1
Israel Answers Syrian Protest to UN With Same ..... I 1
Rabin Promises Reaction to Further Attacks in North ..... I 1
Rejects Expanding Security Zone *[HA'ARETZ 7 Jan]* ..... I 1
Rabin Interviewed on Amal Terror, Northern Border ..... I 1
HA'ARETZ on Warnings to Amal *[5 Jan]* ..... I 2

Peres on Contacts With Egypt, Syrian Tension ..... I 1
Shamir, Peres 'Close to Agreement' ..... I 3
Mubarak Letter Includes Peace Process Demand *[HA'ARETZ 6 Jan]* ..... I 4
IDF Confirms No Force 17 Headquarters in Egypt ..... I 4
'Senior Source' Denies Syria Has New Soviet Tanks ..... I 4
U.S. To Buy Drones; Others Expected To Follow ..... I 4
'Satisfaction' Over Husayn-Al-Asad Meeting Noted *[HA'ARETZ 6 Jan]* ..... I 4
Sanyurah on Possible Break of Peace Talks Deadlock ..... I 4
Movement of Ethiopian Jews to Sudan Reported ..... I 5
European Parliament Chairman Addresses Knesset ..... I 5
POST on Effects of Long-Term IDF Budget Cuts *[6 Jan]* ..... I 5
Druze, Local Golan Councils Resume Cooperation ..... I 5
Car, Bus Stoned in West Bank; Slight Injuries ..... I 6
Briefs: 1985 Immigration Statistics ..... I 6
Dec Emigration From USSR
1985 Industrial Production
1985 Exports Statistics
Foreign Currency Reserves
Tax Collections, Government Spending
Unemployment Statistics

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Part of 'Strategic Reserves' Called Up 7 Jan ..... Q 1
Mediterranean Islands, Bases Warned of Counterattack ..... Q 1
U.S. 'Frightened' in Face of People's Firmness ..... Q 1
Basic People's Congresses Continue Meetings ..... Q 1
Pledge To Destroy 6th Fleet ..... Q 1
Women's Group Supports Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
Further International Support for Postion Noted ..... Q 2
USSR Ministry Remarks Cited ..... Q 2
King Fahd Stresses Support ..... Q 2
African-Arab Union Figure Comments ..... Q 2
World Figures, Media, Groups ..... Q 3
Malta Condemns 'Threats' ..... Q 3
Ghana's Rawlings Telephones ..... Q 3
Foreign Liaison Bureau Meets Arab, Foreign Envoys ..... Q 4
Guerilla Movements Meeting To Be Held in Tripoli *[Paris]* ..... Q 4
Palestinian Struggle Not Seen as Terrorism ..... Q 4
Jallud Confers With Chad's Oueddi, GUNT Officials ..... Q 4
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mali Envoy With Message ..... Q 5
Airlines Reports Exit Visas Needed After 1 Feb ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Daf'allah Views Libyan-U.S. Developments ..... Q 5
Libyan Envoy on U.S. 'Plan' Against Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 5
Revolutionary Committees Condemn Anti-Libyan Plots ..... Q 6
Siwar al-Dhahab on Talks With John Garang ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Relieves Son of Presidential Adviser Post ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Resistance to Military Service Program Voiced *[Voice of Broad Masses]* ..... R 1

KENYA

Moi Speaks of Hatred, Lack of Trust in Uganda ..... R 1
Tanzanian Economic Problems Viewed *[SUNDAY STANDARD 5 Jan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Tells Army To Combat Loitering ..... R 2

UGANDA

Otunnu Discusses Measures on Reporting Crimes *[BBC]* ..... R 2
Kampala Decision To 'Censor' Press Criticized *[THE SUNDAY NATION 5 Jan]* ..... R 3

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With UAE ..... T 1
France Donates Equipment to Armed Forces ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Malian Nationals Attends Solidarity Meeting ..... T 1
Sankara Rally Remarks ..... T 1
Envoy to Algeria Urges Efforts To Solve Conflict ..... T 2
International Court Plans Hearing on Dispute With Mali ..... T 3
ANAD Delegation Arrives in Northeastern City ..... T 3

GUINEA-BISSAU

Foreign Minister Leaves for ICO Meeting ..... T 3

IVORY COAST

Government Silent on BADEA Decision To Stop Aid ..... T 3
Nkoumo Mobio Elected Mayor of Abidjan ..... T 3

LIBERIA

President Samuel Doe Inaugural Address ..... T 4
Doe Releases Opposition Politicians, Others ..... T 6
China To Construct Health Ministry Building ..... T 6

MALI

Foreign Minister Leaves for ICO Meeting ..... T 6
DPRK Envoy Conveys Invitation to President Traore ..... T 6

NIGER

Mitterrand Congratulates Kountche on Mediation Role ..... T 7

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Message from Al-Qadhdhafi ..... T 7
President Receives Thanks From Mali's Traore ..... T 7
Babangida Pledges To Reopen Borders ..... T 7
Decree To Be Promulgated on Trial of Coupists ..... T 8
Names of Coupists Withheld Until Guilt Proven ..... T 8

Two Journalists Granted Presidential Pardon ..... T 8
Union Appreciates Pardon ..... T 8
Akinyemi Assures No Confrontation With Trade Partners ..... T 8
Papers Welcome 1986 Budget Proposals ..... T 9

SENEGAL

Diouf Condemns RSA in New Year's Speech ..... T 9
34 Secessionists Sentenced to Prison ..... T 10

TOGO

Burkina's Sankara Sends Eyadema Thank-You Message ..... T 10
Mitterrand Congratulates Eyadema for Peace Efforts ..... T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Cape Verde Official, Message ..... U 1
UNITA Claims Town Captured in Zaire Province *[KUP]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Government Receives 'Warning' From South Africa ..... U 1
Minister on Threat of Attack *[BBC]* ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Minister Discusses Action on RSA Border Closure ..... U 2

MAURITIUS

Four Ministers Resign Over Allegations *[AFP]* ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Opposition Leader Speaks at Press Conference ..... U 2
Soviet Solidarity Committee Official Cited on Ties ..... U 3
RENAMO Statement Claims 273 Troops Killed *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Issues New Year Message *[PANA]* ..... U 3
SWAPO Says Ready To Sign Cease-Fire With RSA *[Lusaka]* ..... U 3
Four SWAPO Insurgents Killed in Angola Operation *[SAPA]* ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Reacts to 5 Jan Landmine Explosion ..... U 4
Pik Botha Warns of Attack ..... U 4
Foreign Ministery Statement ..... U 4
UK Seeking To Prevent Attack *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
20,000 Miners Dismissed Over Strike Action ..... U 4
Dismissal 'Orderly' ..... U 5
Build-up of Traffic on Lesotho Border Reported ..... U 5
U.S. Congressmen Refused Permission To See Mandela ..... U 5
Mrs Mandela To Apply to Court on Banning Order ..... U 5
Police Kill Suspected ANC Member, Seize Soviet Arms ..... U 5
ANC Says White 'Lunatic' May Have Planted Bomb *[THE SUNDAY STAR 5 Jan]* ..... U 5
PLO Said Buying Duty-Free Shops in Frontline States *[SUNDAY TIMES 5 Jan]* ..... U 6

KwaNdebele Minister Comments on Moutse Violence ..... U 7
Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson ..... U 7
6 Jan Evening Report ..... U 7
7 Jan Morning Report ..... U 7
Man Killed in Munsieville ..... U 8
KwaZulu Death Toll Rises ..... U 8
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 8
5 Jan Press Review ..... U 8
6 Jan Press Review ..... U 10

Reportage on Islamic Conference Organization Meeting

Delegates Arrive

LD061240 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Summary] The following delegates arrived in Morocco yesterday to attend the Islamic Conference Organization foreign ministers meeting:

Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al-Thani; Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Algerian Minister of National Education Mohamed Cherif Kherroubi; UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah; Libyan Foreign Minister Ali 'Abd al-salam al-Turayki; Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Burkinabe Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Basile Guissou; Foreign Minister of the Maldives Fathulla Jameel; Secretary General of the Islamic Council Salim Azzam; Assistant Secretary General of the World Islamic Congress Khalid Akiran Alal; PLO Executive Committee member Jamal al-Din al-Sawrani; as well as the foreign ministers of Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan, North Yemen, Niger, Uganda, and Somalia; the justice minister of the Sultanate of Brunei; the minister of industry of Djibouti; the minister of economy, commerce, and tourism of Comoros; minister delegate at the Foreign Ministry of Cameroon; the director general of UNESCO; the Turkish foreign minister; a delegation of the Afghan Mujahidin, and the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs.

MAP Outlines Agenda

LD061438 Rabat MAP in English 1232 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Fes, Jan 6 (MAP) — The foreign affairs ministers of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) are to inaugurate this Monday afternoon in Fes their conference, the sixteenth since the inception of this Islamic Organization in 1969.

The inaugural session is to be presided over by Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Abdellatif Filali.

A 90 topic agenda is awaiting the foreign ministers of the 44 members of this organization that was born following the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque by Zionists.

Held under the sign "Islamic Solidarity" this conference comprises a busy agenda that will mainly focus on the organic, statutary, political, economic, social, cultural, administrative and financial issues.

The political chapter provides for an indepth study of the situation in Palestine, the Middle East, the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif [Noble Jerusalem], the boycott of Israel, the Iraq-Iran conflict, Afghanistan, the support for the struggle of African liberation movements in Namibia and in South Africa, the security and solidarity of Islamic states, the problems of the drought in the Sahel, the situation in the Horn of Africa, the question of Muslems in the south of the Philippines and of Muslem communities in nonmember countries of the OIC as well as the elaboration of an information plan.

Among the most important issues on the agenda are, the creation of an Islamic international court of justice, human rights in Islam, the reconciliation committees set up by the Casablanca Arab summit, the holding of a session for voluntary contributions to the funds of Islamic solidarity and waqf, [religious endowment] the Jerusalem fund, the consolidation of solidarity against highjacking of planes and the adoption of measures preventing the establishment and the resumption of diplomatic relations between some countries and the Zionist entity.

Reliable sources said that Libya has (?imposed) the insertion on the agenda of "the Zionist and Imperialists threats against Libya".

The conference will probably discuss the request forwarded by the delegation of Afghan mujahidins to become a full-fledged member or the OIC in replacement of the government of Afghanistan that was expelled from the Islamic Organization following the invasion of this country by the Soviets.

Four committees will be formed by the conference. These are, the Political Committee, the Social and Economic Affairs Committee, the Cultural Affairs Committee and the Administrative and Financial Committee.

These committes to be chaired by ministers from the host countries will hold separate meetings in connection with the conference.

Crown Prince Opens Session

LD062100 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Speech by Moroccan crown prince inaugurating 16th session of ICO foreign ministers in Fes — live]

[Text] Your Excellencies: I am honored to deliver on behalf of my great father, His Majesty King Hassan II, the following address:

God be praised, prayers and peace on our master the prophet, his family, and followers.

Your Excellencies, we are pleased to welcome you in Morocco and to wish you a good stay in Fes, which was and still is considered one of the greatest capitals of Islam and a center of Islamic culture with a long history.

We take this opportunity to stress to you our pride that you chose this Islamic country as the place for your conference meeting, which the Islamic nation regards with great expectations, and which no doubt will succeed. We (?recall) that the Islamic countries enjoy a fraternal spirit and ability to work positively towards supporting the Islamic causes of destiny until the Moslems reach their appropriate international status.

We would like your conference to result in [word indistinct] resolutions (?which stress) the great virtues called for by Islam and on which many of the Islamic teachings are based. The first of those virtues is forgiveness, which is considered a strong base

on which our organization is based and on which the harmony between its members' countries is based. The ICO did not stem from regional unity or (?racial) unity, [words indistinct] belong to several races and speak different languages and reside in all continents. Since this is the situation, forgiveness [words indistinct] in bringing together our peoples and strengthening the existing relations between them on the basis of the guidance of Islam and its forgiving laws.

The second virtue, which we hope that you will consider, is alertness. Let us be alert to what happens in the world [words indistinct] whether concerning [words indistinct] religious matters or in science and technology. [Words indsitinct] the requirements of the times so that we would be able to follow the requirements [words indsitinct] and restore to the Islamic nation its status. [Sentence indistinct].

May God guide us all as to what will please Him and what raises His [words indistinct].

Say "work" and God will surely see your work, and His messenger and the believers [quotation from the Koran]; God has spoken the truth. Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Officials Elected

LD062112 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In Fes this evening the work of the 16th session of the ICO foreign ministers began. His Majesty King Hassan II addressed the conference in a speech read by his royal highness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed, who presided over the opening session. We relayed directly from Fes the proceedings of that session. Now we contact again our correspondent at the conference hall in Fes:

The opening session of the ICO foreign ministers continues now in Fes with representatives' speeches from some international organizations which were invited to attend. The session was marked with an address by King Hassan II, the chairman of the fourth Islamic Summit, to the conference which was read by his royal highness the crown prince, Prince Sidi Mohamed.

In the session, Mr Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was elected a chairman of the 16th session. The ICO secretary-general, Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada, was sworn in [as heard] before giving a general report about the activities of the organization. The chairman of the 15th session, the Yemeni foreign minister, delivered a speech on that occasion.

At the end of the report, we point out that the conference has elected representatives of Malaysia, Niger, and Palestine as deputy chairmen, and the YAR representative was elected rapporteur. It is expected that the conference will resume its work in a closed session at which some procedural matters will be carried out for electing the chairmen of the four committees and their rapporteurs before ratifying the agenda, which was prepared by the experts and which consists of 91 items, in addition to the working papers presented recently by some delegations.

YAR Minister Addresses Session

LD070104 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The ICO foreign ministers conference ended its opening session at about 2040 today. At the beginning of the session, at about 1500, the ministers listened to His Majesty King Hassan II's address, read by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. Following the crown prince's address, the microphone was turned over to the chairman of the previous ICO session, the YAR foreign minister and the ICO secretary general.

'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, the YAR foreign minister, delivered a speech in which he expressed his deep gratitude to Morocco — the king, people, and government — for its [words indistinct] efforts for embracing the 16th conference of the ICO foreign ministers. He expressed his great appreciation for the eloquent address by King Hassan II to the conference. After welcoming the new ICO secretary general, Sharifuddin Pirzada, he talked about the importance of this historic conference, pointing out that the (?eyes) of the world have turned toward our conference, expecting it to face up to the historic challenges and adopt the necessary stands [words indistinct] and support the values and principles of our religion. Mr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani then talked about the problems facing the Islamic world and said:

[Begin recording] It is regrettable [words indistinct] and international peace and security are still threatened in the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Gulf region, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and Central America. [Words indistinct] the reason for all that is primarily due to the loss of trust, which has characterized international relations as the inevitable result of the spread of the principle of using force in international relations. This lost of trust is in addition to the escalation of the arms race, whether in conventional or nuclear arms, and the movement of this arms race into areas which are difficult to control. Furthermore, there is an increasing imbalance in international relations between the developing countries in the economic, political, and military fields. [end recording]

Concerning the Palestinian cause [words indistinct] the Yemeni foreign minister stressed that the occupation by Israel of the Arab territories is considered to be a return to the days of the Crusades. The Zionist occupation continues to practice criminal methods that surpass everything that the human race has known [words indistinct] the annexing of lands, [words indistinct] against Lebanon [words indistinct] in 1982, and its aggression against Tunisia. [Words indistinct] not for the Arab world, but for the whole world. [Passage indistinct].

Abu Nidal Reportedly Receiving Treatment in SFRY

GF041510 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
3 Jan 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Western intelligence circles are asking whether Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, is currently in Libya. Reports say that since the middle of last November, Abu Nidal has been in a country hospital in northern Yugoslavia to follow up the surgical

operation carried out on his heart approximately 2 years ago. Intelligence organs have intensively sought new answers on the whereabouts of Abu Nidal. Investigations in Vienna and Rome have revealed that Abu Nidal personally supervised the psychological preparations for the suidical group at the beginning of November, before this group set out for Europe toward the end of this month [as published].

'Arafat Supports Libya 'Despite Differences'

LD071223 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1133 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpts] London, 7 Jan (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat says in an interview published here today that the PLO stands on the side of Libya in the face of any American or Israeli aggression against it, despite differences which, he points out, characterize relations between the PLO and the Libyan Government.

The Palestinian leader told the paper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which is published here and in Jeddah: "We stand with Libya against any aggression on the part of Israel or America, despite our differences with the Libyan Government, because we cannot allow that Arab countries are taken on individuallya nd the Arab nation eaten up piece by piece."

Mr 'Arafat has once again denied the existence of any PLO involvement in the Rome and Vienna attacks. He says: "The (American-Israeli) campaign against the PLO, despite repeated denials on our part, has not stopped. It has regrettably become more fierce. They are insisting on PLO responsibility for any action undertaken by any Palestinian or any Arab now."

'Arafat on Relations With USSR, Syria, Jordan

JN031939 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Jan 86

["Text" of interview given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, referred to by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, to the Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* in Tunis; date not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] *AL-SABAH*: Brother Abu 'Ammar, last year was one of the most difficult years for the palestine question. Hours before the end of this year with its important events, how does Yasir 'Arafat, the symbol, the leader, and the fighter, view its events?

Abu 'Ammar: First, I would like to say that although this is a difficult time for the Palestinian revolution and the entire Arab nation, we were determined to face these facts and the grave developments in both our Arab and Palestinian arenas with the same level of importance and the same interest out of our heavy responsibility. Here I would like to add that we also adopted two policies. First, the escalation of military action inside our occupied land. This is a legitimate right. Every nation has the right to resist occupation and persecution in accordance with UN resolutions and the UN Charter, as well as with divine laws.

At the same time, I am also proud to say that our camps in Lebanon were steadfast in the face of a plot to strip them of their weapons and make 500,000 Palestinians homeless within the framework of a sectarian division on the basis of MacFarlane's [as heard] agreement with the Syrian leadership and the Israeli Government, which I called Camp Murphy.

AL-SABAH: Brother Abu 'Ammar, even your opponents recognize this fact. In your answer, you reviewed events and developments accomplished by the Palestinian revolution. Some people say that the first half of last year witnessed a battle for restoring initiative. The PLO succeeded in convening the PNC, in reaching an agreement with Jordan, and in promoting relations with Egypt. It was also the beginning of Soviet understanding of the PLO's overall political and diplomatic moves. But the second half, which was considered more difficult, witnessed the Israeli air raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the *Achille Lauro*, the hijacking of the Egyptian plane by the U.S. Air Force, and the operations in Europe.

Abu 'Ammar: I should point out that one of the most important steps we have taken is the restoration of Palestinian-Soviet relations to their former strength following attempts by several forces, regrettably all of them Arab, to drive a wedge between us and our Soviet friends.

AL-SABAH: Some Western reporters believe that you represent a real problem for more than one side. You represent a crisis for U.S. policy in the Middle East, you represent a real problem for Israel, and you represent a real problem for some Arabs. Therefore, it is important for these sides to liquidate you. [Sentence as heard]

Abu 'Ammar: They should understand one thing. The Palestinian people have special characteristics. Many nations become important because of their leader, but our people are greater than their former, present, and future leaders. This is a very important point. Maybe our people will be affected for a very short time by the assassination or the martyrdom of a leader. But the march will continue as long as our women become pregnant and give birth. The march will continue and the leaders will change. I believe in the succession of generations.

AL-SABAH: Let us take Egypt as an example. We can say that the absence of 'Abd al-Nasir made a very big change for a long period of time?

Abu 'Ammar: Undoubtedly. Lenin was right when he said that leaders make history. But nations cannot be hampered by any operation here or there. What you have said is true. We have information, not analyses. Our information is not from papers, but from our friends in more than one place and from more than one source. These sources informed me that the United States is still determined to assassinate me.

AL-SABAH: In addition to the growing military operations inside the occupied land, you say that Palestinian political and diplomatic efforts have made good strides. But some reports describe the cordial Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement as a unified action against the PLO.

Abu 'Ammar: Syria's objective in its rapprochement with Jordan is to provoke a split in Jordanian-Palestinian relations, in

Jordanian-Egyptian relations, and in Jordanian- Iraqi relations. This is a Syrian goal.

AL-SABAH: What about the Jordanian goals?

Abu 'Ammar: During my recent meeting with him, his majesty the king informed me that he would abide by the agreement. I informed him that we would also abide by the agreement.

AL-SABAH: Does the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move, that is, the efforts which were suspended a short time ago, not constitute a danger or an indication of something?

Abu 'Ammar: No, it has not been suspended. We are in constant contact with the Jordanian brothers. Meetings continue to take place with Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Hani al-Hasan, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Muhammad Milhim who are in Amman. Meetings continue to take place between them and the Jordanian brothers on all levels.

AL-SABAH: Brother Abu 'Ammar, my question was about the joint move in the international arena, as was the case immediately after the Amman agreement.

Abu 'Ammar: We moved to China, Italy, the Vatican, and France. We were supposed to leave for a meeting with Thatcher. However, Thatcher, as you know, retracted her stand following pressure by the United States, the Zionist lobby in the United Kingdom, and Israel. We were surprised by the fact that she set preconditions of which we had no knowledge. This has been the British role since the Balfour Declaration. The United Kingdom assumes a historical and moral responsibility in the tragedy the Palestinian people have experienced.

AL-SABAH: Reports incessantly say that you will leave for Jordan to meet with King Husayn. But this has not taken place.

Abu 'Ammar: As you know, I became seriously ill over the past 2 weeks. My doctors forced me to stay in bed. This prevented me from going to Jordan. God willing and when my health permits me to do so, I will pay this visit and nothing will prevent me from doing this.

AL-SABAH: Brother Abu 'Ammar, do you believe that Jordan can open the way between the PLO and Damascus?

Abu 'Ammar: We hope so. We proceeded and continue to proceed on the basis of the principle of reconciliation. We are ready to open a new chapter between us and Syria, based on mutual respect, independent Palestinian national decision-making, the fact that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and joint confrontation of the sectarian monster and the sectarian conspiracy in Lebanon. This is so because we support Lebanon's unity, stability, independence, and territorial integrity.

AL-SABAH: Following your visit to Egypt at the head of a large Palestinian delegation and your expanded meetings with President Husni Mubarak, we thought you had reached Egyptian- Palestinian joint political formulas or concepts. However, President Mubarak sometimes makes statements to the contrary and indicating that political differences exist between Egypt and the PLO.

Abu 'Ammar: What I would like to say is that if we say that our viewpoints are completely identical, we would be doing an injustice to ourselves and to them. Otherwise, it would mean that Camp David no longer exists and this is not the case. We must realize that some in Egypt try to obstruct President Mubarak's momentum. I am not in a position to speak about such a topic. This is our Egyptian brothers' right. Here I must state that President Husni Mubarak has taken some steps. These steps toward our Arab nation and the Palestinian cause are important and all these steps conflict with Camp David. I will give you one example. President Mubarak suspended work on the second part of the Camp David accords dealing with the Palestinian cause.

AL-SABAH: Is this an official Egyptian promise?

Abu 'Ammar: No. This is not an official promise. This has become part of their practice.

AL-SABAH: An important part of the talks with Egypt and Jordan deal with UN Security Council Resolution 242, making this resolution appear as if it is a procedural problem and not a political problem?

Abu 'Ammar: No. Our brothers in Egypt say that if our Palestinian brothers are proceeding toward recognizing Resolution 242 or 338 then there must inevitably be self-determination for the Palestinian people.

AL-SABAH: This means that the resolution is not the same one?

Abu 'Ammar: Of course.

AL-SABAH: Is it possible to ask for the Palestinian formula of this resolution?

Abu 'Ammar: The formula is the one that the Palestinian command announced in its meetings in Baghdad and confirmed in the PLO Central Council statement recently issued in Baghdad. We abide by international legitimacy, all the UN Security Council resolutions and all the UN resolutions on the Palestinian cause.

AL-SABAH: But some figures in the occupied territories recently called on you to recognize this resolution.

Abu 'Ammar: They said at the same time that the United States must acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Therefore, we cannot take one part of a statement and ignore the second part. The relations which exist between us and our brothers in the occupied territories are excellent, thank God. I proudly say that in spite of all the blackmail attempts and threats and all the pressures which have been put on the leaders in the occupied territories, all these have been rejected by these leaders. They said that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. I tell them that there is one people and one command in the PLO. This tent unites all of us. This constitutes our strength in and outside the occupied territories.

AL-SABAH: It is being said that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Moscow had two items on its agenda. The first on the Iraqi-Iranian war and the second on the Middle East and the Palestinian cause.

Abu 'Ammar: I would like here to thank the USSR and the Iraqi leadership for what the Iraqi-USSR joint communique contained on the Palestinian cause. The communique was very clear. It supported Palestinian rights, such as our right to self-determination and our right to establish our independent state through an international conference with the participation of the PLO.

AL-SABAH: You spoke about an improvement in relations with the USSR recently. Are there any specific signs of such improvement?

Abu 'Ammar: It is the Iraqi-USSR joint communique and the socialist bloc countries' communique in Sofia.

AL-SABAH: I mean on the level of relations?

Abu 'Ammar: On the level of relations, a delegation will leave in a few days for talks with officials of the USSR Foreign Ministry. It has been decided that this delegation will be headed by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi]. Besides the first invitation, I received another invitation to send delegates to attend the 27th CPSU conference which will conven on 27 February.

AL-SABAH: Is the question of your visit to Moscow still valid?

Abu 'Ammar: It is valid. However, it will take place when the appropriate circumstanes occur.

AL-SABAH: However, you are in constant contact?

Abu 'Ammar: More or less. There is a constant exchange of letters between us.

AL-SABAH: Where does the main problem in these relations lie?

Abu 'Ammar: Let me say that it lies in Arab slander and the distorted reports which tried to make the Soviets think that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was a new Camp David accord. I believe that the raid on Hammam al-Shatt and the strike against my headquarters was the biggest test.

AL-SABAH: Is there some retraction in the stand of West Europe or some of those countries?

Abu 'Ammar: An emphasis is being put on West Europe. These criminal operations which are manipulated by some intelligence organs belonging to some Arab countries in West Europe serve only the Zionist enemy and aim to divide the European stand on Palestine. One must turn one's attention to the Mossad. These criminals are exactly the same as the group which killed 'Isam al-Sartawi in Barcelona while Peres was just a few steps away from him. Do I not have the right to ask the Mossad about this?

The two recent operations in Italy and Austria have taken place in two of the few European countries which recongize the PLO. Italy adopts the strongest European stand within the EEC. In wake of the U.S. attempts following the hijacking of the Egyptian plane and the stand of the Italian Government, particularly Craxi and the Italian people, these operations take place and are manipulated by these intelligence organs which are linked to the Mossad.

AL-SABAH: One shows surprise at statements which are specifically being made by Claude Cheysson or Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations.

Abu 'Ammar: These statement must be viewed within their context. There is a retraction as a result of U.S. and Israeli pressures on Europe. However, the most serious pressures are what Arab intelligence organs are carrying out in Europe.

AL-SABAH: What is your opinion about the repeated statements on the question of emigration of Soviet Jews?

Abu 'Ammar: I was officially informed by the Soviet leaders twice that these Israeli attempts seek to create a rift between the Soviets and the Arabs and that they are not true.

'Arafat Hails Saddam's USSR Visit, Katyusha Attacks

JN061833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1713 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Hasan al-Kashif in Baghdad on 5 January — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hasan al-Kashif] Can we say that there were Palestinian results from President Saddam Husayn's visit to the Soviet capital?

[Yasir 'Arafat] Undoubtedly. As I told you, President Saddam Husayn carried two issues with him: The Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian issue. I am optimistic on the Palestinian level. My optimism on the Iraq-Iran war also has increased. All friendly and hostile circles have described the visit as important, useful, and timely in view of the current important Arab circumstances. It will have many dimensions.

I would like to remind you about one thing. Soviet- Palestinian talks will begin tomorrow. As you know while I was ill, I received an invitation from the Soviet leadership in the name of the PLO to send a delegation for high-level talks. A delegation comprising brothers Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] has left. They have arrived in Moscow and will begin their negotiations on 6 January, that is they will hold meetings tomorrow. Abu al-Lutf was supposed to head our delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference, but we agreed in the PLO Executive Committee that brother Jamal al-Surani will head our delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference to enable brother Abu al-Lutf to leave for the USSR and hold these important talks.

[Al-Kashif] The resumption of the katyusha rocket attacks on the Galilee: Do you have anything to say on this issue, on its timing and resumption?

['Arafat] In my message to the Palestinian people, the Arab nation, the Palestinian fighters, and the Lebanese fighters, I said that 3 and 1/2 years after what the Israelis called the "Peace for Galilee War," we can see the results now. After all these years, the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces are shelling these settlements, which are used as advanced military centers for the Israeli Army on the border. This means that this is the final result. If I want to call it a match, I say this is the military match with the Israeli Army, which sent three-quarters of its forces to fight the Palestinians in Lebanon and Beirut, with full U.S. support — with military, financial, political, and diplomatic support, including ammunition, and personal contributions. Sophisticated U.S. weapons were used by U.S. personnel in the Beirut war. This is the result. Nobody will be able to stop the Palestinian march or the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in their struggle against the Israeli enemy. Even if they use Arab agents in the region, [words indistinct] and the great rock will remain unshaken.

[Al-Kashif] Is it a military or political result?

['Arafat] There is no such thing. What does military mean? It means completion of the political plan of [word indistinct]. Therefore, the 11 katyusha attacks are not a political declaration between the joint forces and the Israeli Army. It is an Arab political declaration against this Israeli enemy.

'Arafat on Greek-Palestinian Problems, Terrorisim

NC061031 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 5 Jan 86 P 7

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by *ELEVTHEROTIPIA* correspondent Eva Nikolaidhou, in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In Greece we have a problem with the Arabs. We received them as friends but they are using our country to settle their own differences.

'Arafat: I know, and I am indignant over the behavior of these Arabs who do not respect the hospitality of this very friendly country and of the Greeks who have always supported us. I would like to take this opportunity to ask them to stop such activities.

There are Arab secret services which use the Palestinians in bombing operations for the purpose of creating serious incidents and problems.

They know the whole drama of the Palestinian people; they give them passports; they provide them with residence permits and visas; they find them work, and then they use them in terrorist activities.

Question: Do you believe that no Palestinians were involved in the piracy against the cruise liner *Achille Lauro*, the hijacking of the Egyptair plane to Malta, and other incidents?

'Arafat: We are against all terrorist activities. We are the victims of Israeli terrorism and, therefore, it is natural that we should not want such developments. I also made a well-known declaration in Cairo. In the Malta hijacking we lost 21 people, men, women, and children, in the same way that you lost Greeks. All the Palestinians who took part in this action were being made use of by the secret services. In the same way, for example, Syrian secret services were behind the *Achille Lauro* cruise liner affair. We know that our life is not a bed of roses and that our struggle is not an easy one. We will, however, defend our rights in every possible way.

'Arafat's Revolution Anniversary Address

GF040739 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Jan 86

["Text" of message to Samid's Palestinian workers on the 21st anniversary of the Palestinian revolution and the 16th anniversary of Samid's establishment — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] My brothers, Samid workers, and workers of Palestine: With the breaking of dawn on the 1st day of this year, your revolution, God willing, enters its 22d year. This revolution is armed with its revolutionaries' awareness, their confidence, and their determination to achieve liberation and victory, despite all the obstacles which stand in the way of the revolution and the series of conspiracies which hardly abate then arise again.

The basic trend of this march is to continue marching with the seed we sowed in the land of the revolution on 1 January 1965, the seed which pushed deep into the soil and achieved glory during the long march of struggle, and whose branches extended over the ground until it reached the mind, the heart, and the conscience of every member of our Palestinian people and all of the people of the world. It will continue to be the conscious bullet committed to the goals of our struggle and our people's morals and heritage. The Palestinian revolution will remain — under all circumstances and despite all difficulties — faithful to the goals of the first bullet fired at dawn on the first day of 1965. It will continue to adhere to the pledge and the flame of our armed struggle will not be extinguished until we raise our flag over Jerusalem, the capital of the Palestinian state, God willing.

My brothers, Samid workers, workers of Palestine, with the beginning of the new year in the life of your triumphant revolution, we pause to reaffirm the constant principles which we do not relinquish in our national struggle. We pause to emphasize that all of our moves, whether political or military, always proceed from our revolution's constant goals and are directed into the course of struggle for the sake of achieving these goals, for the sake of our people's right to return to their homeland and to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Based on the constants of Palestinian action, at the beginning of last year, we signed an agreement with our brothers in fraternal Jordan for Jordanian-Palestinian joint action. This agreement represents the practical interpretation of the resolutions of our recent 16th and 17th PNC's, and is based on the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the Fes summit. At

the same time, it is based on UN resolutions on the Palestinian question.

Just as the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has formed its background for a joint Arab stand and joint Arab action, which constitutes a drive toward achieving the goals of our revolution and our Arab nation, the strengthening of relations between the Palestinian revolution and Egypt has given new momentum to joint Arab action and constitutes a step toward restoring Egypt to its natural place away from the Camp David policies. The vaccuum created in the Arab arena as a result of Egypt's becoming or being made absent was so big because Egypt is big, with its Arab and international weight. This absence only benefitted Egypt's enemies — the nemies of Palestine and our Arab nation. This absence caused a strategic vaccuum in our region and turned the course of history in favor of the enemies lurking for us — imperialists and Zionists. It is high time for great Egypt to reoccupy its position with its heritage of great struggle by its heroic people, its long history, and its political, military, cultural, and civilization potential, without the effect of the policy of Camp David and its restrictions on Egypt's great weight on the Arab and international levels.

They launched their war against the camps of our people in Beirut as we prepared to celebrate victory with our valiant Lebanese allies in southern Lebanon. However, the steadfastness of our fighters and our people in the camps, with our Lebanese allies among progressive and Islamic forces who rallied around them and fought on their side, foiled the sinister plot to liquidate the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Within the same course, the course of the sanguine campaign the enemies of our revolution and nation have launched against us, came the Israeli-U.S. raid on the PLO headquarters. The raid was part of a continuous war against our revolution. It affirmed anew that no capital is safe from the Israeli destruction machine. The Zionist plan did not stop, nor will it stop at Palestinian borders. This conviction requires us to again and again issue the call to every Arab country to make sincere efforts to rally ranks, discard differences, and take serious and immediate action to draw up a united Arab strategy to face the Zionist arrogance which receives unlimited support by U.S. imperialism. This strategy should take into consideration that danger is imminent for all and that the enemy is the same, be he Israeli or the United States.

The U.S. involvement in this raid is a natural result of its involvement in all acts of terrorism directred against our revolution, people, and cause and a natural result of the complete disregard for our rights. [Passage indistinct].

PLO Radio Reports Al-Wazir Anniversary Address

JN062032 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1639 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Paelstinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, has stressed that the Palestinian revolution will pursue its armed and political struggle to attain all our Palestinian people's national and legitimate objectives and rights. This came in an address by brother Abu Jihad to our steadfast masses inside and outside the occupied homeland on the 21st anniversary of the inception of our heroic armed revolution. The following is the text of the address:

On the 21st anniversary of the inception of the Palestinian revolution, we pause to remember the day of the armed inception of the Fatah Movement which has embodied the determination of our people and nation to confront the Zionist enemy and to raise the banner of armed struggle for the liberation of the usurped homeland.

On such occasions, we reminisce about the past years, which were replete with sufferings, tribulations, and pain, and about the battles and epics the revolution has waged in which heroes and martyrs fell, and brothers were wounded or imprisoned and detained inside and outside the occupied homeland.

We always review the nature of the conspiracies that this revolution faces and we always expect the Zionist enemy, which is allied with the United States to commit aggressions against the PLO and the Palestinian bases and areas where Palestinians are present in order to deal them political and military blows.

At the beginning of 1986, we reaffirm the same principles which have governed the fatah movement since its inception and assume our responsibility to these principles and would like to reaffirm the following:

1. The pursuit of our armed and political struggle for the attainment of our people's national objectives and legitimate rights.

2. The struggle for the establishment of Palestinian national unity, which will remain the basic pillar of our struggle regardless of the many problems we may encounter in our Palestinian arena. National unity will remain the most important pillar of our revolutionary march.

3. The struggle for a strong and united Arab stand because our Palestinian voice weakens internationally when the Arab state of affairs is dismembered, and our voice becomes louder in all forums worldwide when the Arab stand is united and cohesive.

4. The basic arena of our confrontation with the Zionist enemy remains the occupied territory and the political and military struggle of our people in the occupied territories, and the bolstering of this people's steadfastness are among the the most important objectives we should enhance this year.

5. The Palestinian-Jordanian relationship is a historical and faterful relationship, deeply rooted in the two peoples' history. Safeguarding and promoting it is one of the most important objectives of our struggle march.

6. The need to be completely aware of the nature of the designs of the United States, which is consolidating its strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy. We warn against the hostile schemes seeking to harm the struggle of our people and their insistence on safeguarding the legitimate national rights.

7. The need to make every effort to enhance solidarity and friendship with Arab, Islamic, African, socialist, and friendly forces in view of their support for our rights.

8. The need to devote our attention to our internal edifice and the intrinsic strength of our Palestinian revolution, safeguard it from any flaws, free it from any defects, and maintain it as a strong edifice that is based on factors of strength with a revolutionary purity and militant stubbornness.

From the premise of our long experience and the factors of the struggle, we confidently hope that the future will continue to witness fidelity to the pledge made to the hero martyrs and loyality to the sacrifices of the hero strugglers and to the sons of our Palestinian people everywhere who are standing fast so taht the banner of armed struggle may continue to be raised on the basis of a protracted popular war until the objectives of liberation and repatriation for which our people are struggling are attained. Revolution until victory.

DFLP Alerted Libya to 'Enemy' Plane Moves

LD070830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jan (KUNA) — Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, the assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), has disclosed that squadrons of enemy fighter planes have been moved in preparation for launching an aggression on Libya.

In a statement reported by the Kuwaiti paper, *AL-WATAN* today, 'Abd Rabbuh said that "the Palestine resistance has obtained this information and conveyed it to the Libyan leadership which there upon declared general alert." He affirmed that the Palestine resistance will place all its capabilities in the confrontation with the American-Israeli threats to Libya or to any Arab country for that matter.

He added that the Arab countries should take a unified position in the face of the American-Israeli terrorism spoke of the national Palestinian unity stressing the need for national unanimity. He pointed out that any dialogue among the Palestinianresistance groups should be based on the resolutions of national unanimity which crystalized during the National Council's session in Algiers.

He also called on the PLO leadership to abandon the Amman agreement before entering into any dialogue and said that "the agreement constitutes a main block in the way of Palestinian unity because it represents a departure from the Palestinian national unanimity as admitted by many of the Fatah and the PLO leaders themselves."

'Abd Rabbuh warned against the calls being raised for the formation of a Palestinian government in Exile pointing out that "Morocco stands behind this call for the formation of a government in exile led by Khalid al-Hasan provided it recognizes the UN Resolution 242."

He said that "this step will pose a threat not only to the entire Arab position or the Palestinian position but will also the inter-Arab duvisions and conflicts and embroil the Arab countries in additional battles."

He denounced "the pressures being brought to bear by some Arab regimes on the PLO leadership in order to recognize the UN Resolution 242" and said that "the recognition of the Resolution 242 will only mean the undermining of the national achievements of the Palestinian people as well as the achievements of the national Arab movement."

Arab Solidarity Urged To Confront U.S. Enemy

LD052259 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] With the end of 1985, the United States has openly showed, and with the maximum of words and deeds, its hostile stand and its open war against the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This position stands against the interests, hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation and does not even exempt the Arabs who have faith in the United States, believe in its promises or those who seek excuses, justification and evidence for it every time that its mask drops and its ugly face is exposed.

As far as the PLO is concerned, it was George Shultz' turn to join in — like all of his evil American predecessors, Brzezinski, Kissinger, Haig and others — and to say that the PLO must not be taken into account. As regards Arab interests and aspirations, the American paper *THE WASHINGTON POST* has revealed that the United States has reneged on any promises it had made to its Arab friends, and that its stand on the so-called peace process is a negative one; that its adherence to all Zionist stands is unlimited.

The American Congress — the framework in which the American Administration persistently takes shelter whenever it wants to hide its hostile behavior toward the Arabs — has taken a decision to curtail the U.S. contribution to the expenses of the UNIFIL forces stationed in southern Lebanon. The decision came in response to Zionist demands, so as to give Israel the opportunity to expand its security zone in the territory of southern Lebanon, something which is being done these days. This is being done after some Arabs have regrettably believed that the United States would give them, together with Israel, equal parts at the expense of Lebanon's destruction and at the expense of the Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon.

Perhaps all the Arabs know that the United States' black record of events during last year, 1985, has been a rich and great record that requires from the Arabs — all the Arabs — a genuine review and serious examination. The United States has played the prime role in continuing this inter-Arab fragmentation. It has planted political ambushes here and there to increase the acuteness of this fragmentation and to obstruct any serious initiative and any sincere call for arriving at an acceptable state of inter-Arab solidarity. The United States did this through false promises, through pressure, threat and instigation and through all other means.

It would be enough to cite as an example the American role in Lebanon when it prepared this country for the madness of sectarian warfare and the folly of illegitimate ambitions, thus turning Lebanon from a dagger in the flank of the Zionist enemy into a land where everyone is burned. Then the American Administration stepped up its open war against the PLO, attacking the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement with all its resources, rejecting any possibility of talking with the PLO, putting pressure on the British Government and then trying in Tunisia, through its Israeli instrument, to assassinate the Palestinian leadership. Then it launched a war of distortion against the heroic armed struggle of the PLO. All this without letting a single Arab side remain outside the circle of pressure, threat and instigation against the PLO and its existence, whatever the form of this existence.

Even the scene in occupied Palestine has not escaped the open American attempts at pressure and plotting when envoys of the American Administration started repeatedly to look for a discordant voice. But those who in Palestine are making the revolution of knives, the revolution of stones and bombs, have disappointed America and made those Americans looking for discordance swallow bitter discomfiture and failure.

We in the PLO, while we quickly remember this black American record, do not do so out of surprise. Through expereince and waging the daily struggle, and through clear political vision we know that our real adversary is the United States, and that the enemy, the Zionist entity, is nothing but an aspect of our long and fierce combat with the United States. We know this very well and are very much aware of it. We in the PLO also believe absolutely that the continuation of our struggle, the stepping up of our struggle, the firmness of our positions, the clarity of our vision and the correctness of our political line will outlive the current men of the American Administration just as they did their predecessors, definitively.

And now, in the light of all these grave and delicate circumstances we are calling for an inter-Arab position taking all these facts and experiences into account, so that the Arab brothers stop being taken in by American enticement at one moment and American pressure at another, and so that the Arab brothers believe that the marketing of their ideas, programs and plans cannot happen through open flexibility but through the construction of inter-Arab solidarity as a first step in the plan of confrontation with the United States.

All the Arab attempts to explore the reality of the American position have now met with one fact: the fact of open American enmity to our nation, its causes and interests. And while at the PLO we affirm that our response to this American enmity is to continue escalating our struggle and our efforts to realize national unity, the required Arab position is to tear up the American illusion [that America can help the Arab causes] and to move forward to the confrontation with the United States through the realization of inter-Arab unity, as soon as possible and seriously, before it is too late

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Praises Arab League Statement

GF061235 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0640 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Manama, 6 Jan (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has praised the statement issued by the Arab League which denounces the U.S.-Israeli threats against Libya. The paper states that "the Arab League's declaration of solidarity and its standing by Libya, regardless of any inter-Arab differences, is a good step and one that is in the right direction."

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ adds that Libya is not the only target country. Indeed the aggressive U.S.-Israeli threats are aimed at all Arabs "because the Israeli enemy and the United States want the Arab world to succumb to the logic of force and extortion and to be afraid to take any step that does not please the enemy fearing aggression." The paper believes that the United States and the Israeli enemy want to impose their hegemony over all of the Arab countries through force and coercion.

The paper went on to say that "Arab solidarity with Libya is actually rising to the level of the challenges that face the Arab nation even though this solidarity can only be moral."

The paper concluded its editorial by stating that what is important is to have this solidarity converted into a permanent attitude and strategy.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Denies Crisis in Oil Marketing

LD042252 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 4 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi denied, in a press statement to be published here tomorrow, reports that Kuwait is suffering a crisis in marketing its oil. He stressed, however, that one day, no matter how long it takes, the future of world oil prices will go back to the issue of OPEC. [sentence as received]

In a statement to the local weekly paper *AL-RISALLAH*, Shaykh Al-Khalifah said: Kuwait will be the last among the oil producing countries to suffer from a crisis in marketing its oil. He explained: 15 percent of our oil production is refined and sold on the local market, 25 percent is refined in our refineries abroad and sold at our filling stations in European countries, and the remaining 60 percent is sold on a long-term contract basis to well-known countries.

He stressed that, given the green light to increase production, Kuwait is capable of distributing larger quantities of its oil production to more than one willing country and within the OPEC official price.

In reply to a question on the economic crisis in Kuwait, Shaykh 'Ali remarked that the elements of this crisis are not confined to the weather [as received] problem and that there are many other elements, some regional and others international, that have aggravated it, such as the Iraq-Iran war and a drop in oil prices, with some oil-producing countries going beyond a realistic level of production leading to the rationing of this over-production among OPEC member-countries. He expressed his conviction that if these factors had not emerged it would have been easy to find easily achievable solutions.

Regarding the Oil Ministry's refusal to sell oil through middlemen, Shaykh 'Ali remarked that the reason for this is mainly due to the ministry's belief that this matter does not bring it financial benefits but provides opportunity for speculation.

In reply to a question regarding the future of the oil situation in the light of expectations of a continued drop in oil prices, the minister of oil and industry admitted that there is a crisis with dropping oil prices and gave one of the reasons as: Some producing countries in OPEC have increased their production in an intensive way which has led to the creation of an oil glut and a crisis. However, he stressed: Despite this, the future belongs to us — the member-countries of OPEC.

King Husayn Sends Letter to Defense Minister

LD071012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah today received Jordanian Ambassador Wa'il Tuqan at the National Assembly building.

An official source at the Defense Ministry said that the Jordanian ambassador handed Shaykh Salim al-Sabah a message from King Husayn of Jordan the contents of which were not disclosed.

PDRY

Deputy Prime Minister Leaves For Soviet Union

GF070500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of fisheries, left Aden today for the Soviet Union at the head of a ministry delegation. During the visit he will hold discussions on bilateral relations in the field of fisheries.

Ceremony Held To Mark Cuban Anniversary

GF061556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "News and Reports" program]

[Excerpts] The PDRY has shared the celebrations of the friendly Cuban people on the 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution and the establishment of the first socialist government in the Western Hemisphere a short distance from the greatest international imperialist headquarters, the United States. Yesterday, a ceremony was held in 'Abdallah Ba Dhib Hall in solidarity with the friendly Cuban people on the 27th anniversary of the Cuban

revolution. Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau, foreign minister, and chairman of the Yemeni-Cuban Friendship Society; Brother Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the national leadership of the People's Defense Organization; the Cuban ambassador in Aden; representatives of Arab and foreign patriotic movements; and diplomatic representatives in Aden were present at the ceremony.

At the ceremony, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali addressed the audience, referring to the victory of the Cuban revolution under the leadership of the international leader Fidel Castro, who eternally terminated the reactionary and despotic rule of the dictator Batista to replace it with the first socialist regime 90 miles from the U.S. [word indistinct] position.

The PDRY also expressed solidarity with the friendly Cuban people on the anniversary of the Cuban revolution through the cable sent by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the Cuban leader Fidel Castro. In his cable, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized that the Cuban revolution inspired millions of people in the two Americas, Asia, Africa, and the rest of the world. He stated that through the Cuban people's sacrifices and their leaders' heroic struggles, the Cuban revolution became a living example for the people's ability to exercise their right of freedom and build their new world.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bangladeshi Minister Departs Jeddah for Fes

GF061500 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Choudhury left Jeddah for Fes today to attend the meetings of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers.

He was seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, director general of the Foreign Ministry in the western region and director general of protocol, and a number of officials.

Riyadh Views Soviet Fears of Withdrawing From DRA

LD032302 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 3 Jan 86

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The confrontation between the Soviet forces and the Afghani people has entered its 6th year amid strong indications that the Soviets do not intend to withdraw their forces unless they secure guarantees perpetuating their presence in one way or another.

With the operation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan entering its 6th year, there are signs of attempts to put an end to to the sufferings of the Afghan people who are firmly standing before a major power which practices all means of destruction to compel the Afghan people to accept the fait accompli. Although these attempts have not been fully accepted by the Soviets, one tends to assume that the scale of human and material losses on the Soviet side will undoubtedly have its effect on compelling Moscow to reconsider the matter, perhaps under the pressures of an economic situation which does not allow further expenditures on a battle which appears to be a losing one. But in spite of all this, the Soviets do not want to admit the truth directly before receiving what they call a guarantee of noninterference in Afghan affairs. They point here to the assistance which the Afghan Mujahedin receive in their confrontation with the Soviet forces.

The United States has declared in a letter to the UN secretary general recently Washington's approval of a detailed draft agreement which is being negotiated indirectly between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the United Nations. As to the text which has not been made public, it contains conditional clauses of noninterference and the agreement will be, as observers say, from the tactical angle, between Afghanistan and Pakistan. But it needs American and Soviet guarantees so that it can be implemented. It appears that the Soviets, who gave a cautious welcome to the American proposal, have not altogether abandoned their doubts about the foreign assistance to the Afghan Mujahedin. Moreover, they are still concentrating on saying that the solutions proposed so far are aimed at destroying the Kabul regime — the term used by the Soviets — and that they will not withdraw unless they receive firm guarantees that the Kabul government will not be subjected to confrontation from its opponents that would topple it. In this connection, the observers go so far as to say that the main motive behind the Soviet presence in Afghansitan is not the government's interest which they are trying to protect, but their main preoccupation has been and continues to be to maintain a presence in a region, as long as they aspire to stay there in an advanced military position, that will enable the Soviets to have an effect on the strategy of the whole area in confronting the Western camp. Hence, it appears to be difficult for Moscow to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan under any agreement unless such agreement preserves for it a presence on Afghan territory so that it will be able to play a role, as long as it wishes to play such a role.

UAE

Papers Praise Arab Position on U.S. 'Threats'

GF061246 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jan (WAM) — Three UAE papers emphasize that Arab solidarity and the almost unanimous position which the Arab countries have adopted toward the U.S. threats to strike at Libya have made the United States reconsider other alternatives that exclude the hazards of a direct military adventure. The papers state that the United States realized that its losses would exceed any gains in such an adventure — which might not be a mere excursion similar to the invasion of Grenada.

AL-ITTIHAD editorializes that "this U.S. retraction neither implies an elimination of the premeditated aggressive intentions nor a change in the defined goals. This retraction could be justified from the U.S. point of view, since it is linked to the

regional and international developments that result from making threats and making preparations to perpetrate this aggression." The paper points out that the most important developments linked to the crisis are the emergence of a firm Arab position that supports Libya and solidarity with Libya in confronting threats. The paper stresses that the United States could have not expected the emergence of an almost unanimous position so quickly. It is certain that the United States took this point into consideration when reconsidering the matter as whole. The paper asserts that maintaining and consolidating this Arab position will drive the U.S. fleets off the Libyan coasts and provide a new lesson of the sharpness of the weapon of Arab solidarity in such a way that forces Washington and Israel to stop belittling the Arab nation and to stop aggression and threats to the security and interests of any of their countries.

Under the headline "The American Aggression," *AL-FAJR* states that the likely U.S. aggression against Libya is not a strange matter because "it falls within the framework of a series of continuous aggression against the Arab nation and it is an expression of U.S. hostility toward all Arabs. Whether the U.S. aggression against Libya takes place or certain circumstances prevent it, it is certain that the U.S. aggression against the Arabs is continuous. All Arabs have to confront this aggression no matter what forms it has." Indicating that some Arabs had hoped to possibly neutralize the U.S. position toward the Israeli enemy by reminding it of Arab friendship and of preserving U.S. interests, the paper says: "This proves that this was merely an illusion, because the United States only accepts alignment with the Zionist entity and considers this entity an ally that perpetrates its imperialist goals in the Arab territories." Concluding, the paper states that when the United States concocts its possible aggression against Libya by claiming that it supports terrorism, "then the justification itself unveils the extent of U.S. deception and hypocrisy. This also unveils the real aggressive U.S. intentions toward the Arabs."

Commenting on the same issue, *AL-BAYAN* states that if the United States is really interested in combating terrorism, it has to start by dealing with Israel and by refraining from placing its power at Israel's disposal. The paper stresses that Israel is the cause of terrorism in the Middle East region. The paper adds that placing weapons, particularly, sophisticated types, at Israel's disposal only implies encouraging it to perpetrate terrorism and mirrors participating with it in such practices designed to maintain injustice and grant legitimacy to unjust practices.

Under the headline "Power and Right," the paper states that the United States can combat and extirpate terrorism in the Middle East region if it wants to. This can be done by "terminating its alignment toward Israeli aggression, ending its support for the injustice befalling Palestine and its people, and sincerely employing its effective leverage in implementing the UN resolutions — which grant the Palestinian people the right to return home and the right to self-determination." Concluding, the paper stresses that terrorism cannot be fought through use of force, but through the preservation of rights and attainment of justice "because with the power which the United States possesses and places at the disposal of Israel, terrorism can be practised by resorting to perfidious air raids and sudden naval shelling against any Arab country." The paper adds that this would neither eliminate the spirit of resistance nor the will to live in the Arab homeland.

YAR

British Development Minister Arrives

GF070606 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Timothy Raison, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and minister for overseas development, arrived in Sanaa this afternoon on a 4-day visit to our country during which he will hold talks with a number of the brother officials on ways of consolidating relations between our country and the United Kingdom.

Ghali on Rome, Vienna Attacks; Peace Process, Tabah
NC061613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has described the increasing acts of terrorism, including the attacks against the airports in Vienna and Rome, as a new obstacle to peace. He said that it is necessary to overcome this obstacle in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis.

Asked by London radio whether there is a plan for a new move in this regard, the Egyptian minister said: There is a continuous exchange with the parties concerned and international organizations to activate the peace process.

He added that there are continuous and close exchanges between Egypt and the PLO. He was thus referring to the coordination of Egyptian and Palestinian diplomatic activities.

Referring to the Tabah problem, Dr Ghali said he hoped that there would be an agreement on international arbitration. He pointed out that such an agreement would help improve relations between Egypt and Israel.

AL-AHRAM on Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Contradictory' Behavior
NC070619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) — In an article in its edition for tomorrow, Tuesday, *AL-AHRAM* says that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's attitude toward the attacks on the Rome and Vienna Airports is confused and contradictory. The paper adds that this was also true of his behavior after the discovery of the first attempt to assassinate [former Libyan prime minister] 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush in Egypt about a year ago.

The paper says: When the Egyptian authorities discovered a plan to assassinate Bakkush, Al-Qadhdhafi's agents reacted by sending him a fake picture showing Bakkush drowning in his blood. Libyan radio hastened to announce that Libya had carried out the death sentence against Bakkush. This report was reiterated in all parts of the world. The Egyptian authorities then disclosed that Bakkush was still alive, that they had arrested members of the terrorist gang who were charged with his assassination, and that the attempt had been thwarted. Al-Qadhdhafi and his radio then speedily denied that they had said anything about the fake incident.

AL-AHRAM also says: This is exactly what happened when Al-Qadhdhafi described the two terrorist operations at the Rome and Vienna airports as heroic deeds. When he became aware of the extent of world reaction against him as a result of his attitude and when he realized that he might be subjected to wide-scale international penalties, Al-Qadhdhafi quickly went back on what he had said. He sent his foreign minister to the United Nations to say that Libya condemned the two terrorist operations at the airports. Al-Qadhdhafi then held a news conference to which he deliberately invited U.S. journalists. He made statements, which were broadcast by U.S. television networks, denying his support for the two operations. He said that he had not met with Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] for a year, contradicting the Libyan news agency report about a meeting which had recently taken place between Al-Qadhdhfi and Abu Nidal.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* says: Al-Qadhdhafi's peculiar actions have become harmful to the Libyan people and a source of danger to Arab issues in general.

Ghali, Crocker Discuss South Africa, Namibia
NC041616 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1356 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has reaffirmed Egypt's view that UN Security Council Resolutions 435 on Namibia must be implemented. He also cited Egypt's principled position against racial discrimination and stressed that UN resolutions concerning sanctions against South Africa's racist government must be put into practice.

Dr Ghali made his remarks during his meeting today with Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who is visiting Cairo. Their discussions dealt with the various African issues, particularly the situation in South Africa.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, also met with the U.S. official.

Crocker arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit of several days.

Jordanian Chief of Staff Arrives on 5-Day Visit
NC051751 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) — Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, Jordanian Armed Forces chief of staff, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, who welcomed him at the airport.

Following his arrival, the Jordanian chief of staff said that he wished to convey the greetings of King Husayn of Jordan to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak as well as to the Egyptian people and Armed Forces. He said the object of his visit is to continue the exchange of expertise between the Armed Forces of the two countries and to learn about the state of training of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Lt Gen Abu Talib noted that Egypt and Jordan are closely cooperating in conjunction with the regular consultations between his Majesty King Husayn and his brother President Husni Mubarak. The chief of staff expressed the hope that this cooperation will continue.

We always look for Arab political and military cooperation. We want to meet constantly with our brothers in all Arab countries. After all, we share the same Arabic language, Abu Talib said.

Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi declared that the talks will not dwell on any one particular subject. He added that the need for bilateral military cooperation stems from the fact that regional

Arab security is indivisible. I have observed many interesting aspects of the Jordanian military experience on my visits there, and we are drawing upon them here in Egypt.

Talks Open

NC061523 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Military talks between Egypt and Jordan opened in Cairo this morning. The Egyptian delegation is led by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Armed Forces chief of staff. His Jordanian counterpart, Lieutenant General Fathi Muhammad Abu Talib, leads his country's delegation to the talks. Fathi arrived in Cairo yesterday on an official visit to Egypt.

It has been learned that the talks deal with ways to bolster bilateral military cooperation.

The Jordanian chief of staff visited a weapons exhibition earlier this morning. He also placed a floral wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Jordanian Senate Delegation Arrives

NC041455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan (MENA) — A Jordanian Senate delegation led by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi arrived in Cairo today on a 5-day visit to Egypt in response to an invitation from Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim.

In an arrival statement, Al-Lawzi said that he brings with him a message for President Husni Mubarak from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

He added that the delegation also brings greetings to President Mubarak and the fraternal Egyptian people from King Husayn and the Jordanian people.

The Jordanian delegation is scheduled to meet with President Husni Mubarak, the speakers of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council, the prime minister, and His Eminence Grand Mufti Imam Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali al-Haq, shaykh of Al-Azhar.

The delegation was received on arrival by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and Jordanian ambassador in Cairo Husayn Hamami.

Mubarak Receives

NC051212 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Jordanian Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and his accompanying delegation at the Al-'Urubah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was also attended by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the Consultative Council speaker, and by Husayn Hamami, the Jordanian ambassador to Cairo. The Jordanian Senate president arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Consultative Council speaker.

Al-Lawzi Comments

NC051808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Jordanian Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi said that he had conveyed a message from His Majesty King Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. He added that the meeting involved a discussion of all aspects of Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation, as well as current developments concerning the region and the Palestinian issue.

Al-Lawzi said that the opinions he heard are indicative of Egypt's determination to work for the Arab nation through its bilateral, Arab, and international activities. He added that there are always ample reasons for President Mubarak and King Husayn to exchange visits.

The Jordanian Senate president was asked if he had given President Mubarak the names of the Palestinian delegates to the peace talks. He said that he thinks the PLO will do that and that all such issues will be discussed between Egypt and Jordan in future meetings. Al-Lawzi also noted that the recent summit between King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was not discussed during the meeting. He added that President Mubarak gives his blessings to any Arab agreement because he believes in Arab solidarity.

Lutfi, Al-Lawzi Meet

NC061525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today received Jordanian Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Following the session, Al-Lawzi said that they had discussed all aspects of cooperation between Egypt and Jordan. This includes political, economic, agricultural, and commercial cooperation, as well as commodity transactions. He added that topics related to the trade protocol signed by the two cowntries will be discussed during the higher joint committee meetings, which will be co-chaired by the Egyptian and Jordanian prime ministers.

Al-Lawzi on Syria

NC061630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Jan 6 (MENA) — Jordanian Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has declared that the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement and any similar improvement in Jordan's relations with any other Arab country will not be at the expense of any Arab party. In fact, this rapprochement will reflect positively on relations among Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and the PLO, he added.

The Jordanian official made these remarks during a meeting he held today with several members of the People's Assembly, including Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. He also said

that King Husayn's overture to Syria had much the same purpose as his earlier initiative toward Egypt. The king is working for the restoration of Arab solidarity.

Al-Lawzi added that Jordan is making these moves in broad daylight. Jordan is a country that does not fear and does not hide. He also noted that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February 1985 in Amman is still in effect and will not be affected by rapprochement with others.

The improvement in Egyptian-Jordanian relations has raised hope in the hearts of all Arabs — the hope for solidarity and for improved Egyptian-Arab relations. Through his participation in Arab and international meetings, King Husayn is working to secure the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, where it really belongs.

The Jordanian Senate president said that Jordan is opposed to the state of no war-no peace, which mainly benefits Israel, a country which, he said seeks to block the chances for peace in the region. He added that the Arabs gave their blessing to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement at the Casablanca summit and that the PLO is now required to coordinate its efforts and groups.

For his part, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub said that Egypt is totally satisfied with the improvement of relations between any two Arab countries as long as this favors Arab issues in general and the Palestinian problem in particular.

Egypt's objective is quite clear, Al-Mahjub said. We want the Palestinians to recover their legitimate rights and to establish their state on their own land. Any rapprochement that helps achieve this objective will have our backing.

FRG Transport Minister Arrives 3 Jan

NC032045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA) — A West German delegation led by Transport Minister Dr Werner Dollinger arrived in Cairo from Bonn this evening on a 5-day visit to Egypt. Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, who received the FRG delegation at the airport, said that the visit falls within the context of cooperation between Egypt and the FRG in all fields, particularly in the areas of railways, telephones, and maritime transport.

Mubarak Receives

NC051053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jan (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received FRG Transport Minister Werner Dollinger at the Al-'Urubah Palace today. The meeting was also attended by Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli, the minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport. The West German guest arrived in Cairo 2 days ago for a 5-day visit to Egypt.

Tariq 'Aziz Stops in Cairo En Route to Conference

NC061351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA) — Iraq's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Tariq 'Aziz, said that Iraq expects an all-out Iranian offensive. He said that the Iranians themselves have made public their intention of waging a full-scale onslaught on Iraqi territories and are already massing their troops for this purpose, using fresh recruits from all over the country. 'Aziz told MENA this today as he was stopping over at Cairo Airport on his way to Fes, to attend the ICO foreign ministers conference which begins there today.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that Iraq is keeping a very close watch on the situation and its Armed Forces are ready to crush the offensive when it takes place.

Commenting on the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement and its significance for Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz said that the rapprochement did not and will not affect Iraq's relations with Jordan because these relations are solid and the interests of both countries are interlocked.

Assistant Foreign Minister Muhsin Fanmi and the head of the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo, Samir al-Najm, were at the airport to welcome Tariq 'Aziz and bid him farewell.

Khatir Found Hanged in Prison Cell

NC071313 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1232 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The military prison has issued a statement saying that at around 1000 today, 7 January 1986, the guards made their daily check on imprisoned Sergeant Sulayman Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Khatir, who was sentenced in Case 142/85, military crimes, Suez, and detained at the prison's hospital for treatment of bilharzia. The sergeant was found hanged by the neck with his bedsheet, which was tied to the iron bars of the window of his room at the hospital.

The guards immediately informed the hospital doctor, who took him down, examined him, applied artificial resuscitation, and massaged the heart muscle, but the sergeant was dead.

On learning of the incident, the military prosecutor, his deputy, and the chief prosecutor went to the prison, where they immediately began an investigation. They decided to summon the chief forensic doctor at the Ministry of Justice to carry out an autopsy of the body and determine the hour, date, and cause of death.

The MENA correspondent has learned that the family of the prisoner, which numbers 12, including his mother, brothers, and other relatives, visited him on Sunday, 5 January 1986, from 1200 to 1400. The visit was also attended by the chief editor of the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, who interviewed him and took some pictures.

Cairo Commentary Sees Weaknesses in Lebanese Accord

NC050600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Commentary by 'Atif al-Ghamri: The Damascus Agreement Is Moving in the Direction of Damascus]

[Text] Events have started to get in the way of the Damascus agreement on national reconciliation in Lebanon only a few days after its signing. These events confirm that this agreement is not expected to last even if it is implemented for a period of time. Its weak points will emerge very quickly. The agreement will collapse and Lebanon will enter a new phase in its recurring tragedy.

Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, has warned those he described as harmed by the Damascus agreement not to impede this agreement. This warning comes amid suspicions about the future of the agreement. The military wing of the Phalangist Party has also accused Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese president and leader of the Phalangist Party, of being behind the attempt to assassinate the Phalangist militia's intelligence chief. In addition to this, the aim of President al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus, which began on Thursday, was reportedly to wrest Al-Jumayyil's approval for the Damascus agreement. These events show that this agreement has been built on a minefield. Instead of being an agreement for national reconciliation, an agreement to put an end to the conflicts among the Lebanese parties which have been fighting for the past 10 years, and to achieve a stable and secure future for the Lebanese homeland, it was formulated in such away as to allow a group of forces to dominate Lebanon because they now have the military strength that enables them to enjoy this control.

This formula was also drawn up by the Syrian Government in a way to ensure that Syria will always impose its will on Lebanon's domestic and foreign policies. It is known that Syria prepared beforehand the conditions for the forces that signed the Damascus agreement to attain military superiority over the other Lebanese parties.

These forces primarily represent the military and fighting men in Lebanon; namely, the militias of the Phalangist Party, the Shi'ite Amal Movement, and the Druze. If through the Damascus agreement they can redraw the political map of Lebanon in a way that would allow them to enjoy a unique political position not available to them under the Lebanese Constitution, then, as Nabih Birri claimed, the presence of forces harmed by the agreement or the exclusion of other major parties — particularly the Sunnis, the non-Phalangist Maronites, and the other Christian communities — from this agreement would make these major parties consider the consequences of the Damascus agreement as merely a phase that will end as soon as the political circumstances under which this agreement was signed change or when these parties reorganize themselves in such a way that they will be able to impose their will on others and attain the position that they feel entitled to in their homeland, Lebanon.

Tariq 'Aziz on Ties With USSR, Libya, Iran
GF061440 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
5 Jan 86 p 4

[Interview with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, by Ahmed Jarallah in Baghdad — date not given]

[Text] Question: It seems that everyone in Baghdad is happy with the results of President Saddam's visit to Moscow.

Answer: Those who deal with Iraq, particularly the superpowers, realise that Iraq is a stable country. These countries which have stable foreign policies appreciate a stable country like Iraq, particularly when it is in a troubled area like the Middle East. They respect a regime with a stable policy, even if our views differ.

The Soviets have been evaluating us for many years, particularly since President Saddam came to power. It is better to deal with the major powers from a position of strength than if you are weak. The same applied to the restoration of diplomatic ties between Iraq and the U.S. We delayed on the restoration of ties for two or three years, so that we were in a clear position which could not be misunderstood. We did not want anything from the U.S. except normal relations and a political understanding. We were not seeking military or economic support from the U.S.

Another point to consider is the fact that the superpowers have their own sources of information. They can distinguish between facts and floundering. This also applies to their dealings with the Arabs. We need a stable, collective policy with regard to the Gulf situation and the Palestinian cause.

Unfortunately, some of those who support us change their stands because we lack this collective policy.

Q: Your talks in Moscow were the most extensive for many years between Arabs and the Soviet leadership. Does this mean that the Soviets give weight to Iraq and its present leadership?

A: Yes. They evaluated Iraq for several years and found that our views are stable. The Soviets were keen to hear President Saddam's analysis of the situation in the region.

Q: What are the Soviets hoping for in regard to the war and the Gulf region in general?

A: They want the war to end. But the Soviet policy in the area is linked to Soviet security so the question of their neighbours is important to them. That does not mean that they admire their neighbors, Iran.

The nature of the Iranian regime has been clear since 1981, and the Soviet attitude has changed, despite the fact that they want to maintain balanced relations with their neighbors.

When the Iranians increased tension in the area, the Soviets were ready to take procedures that would help Iraq defend itself.

Q: Did the superpower summit in Geneva discuss the Gulf war?

A: After the summit, the Soviets briefed us, through diplomatic channels, and the Americans contacted us through their Middle East envoy, Richard Murphy, to tell us that the U.S. and Soviet leaders did not discuss the war. However, it was discussed by the two foreign ministers. We were not surprised by this, even though the seven-man Arab committee asked the Americans to include the Gulf war in the summit. We had also asked the secretary general of the Arab League to make the same request of the Soviets.

We did not expect that the two leaders would discuss the war, as this was the first time they had met and their meeting was short. We did not accept a promise that they would discuss the war this year. However, it is advantageous to continue talks on the war but we don't for one moment think anyone can wave a magic wand and come up with a solution.

This is the hub of President Saddam's foreign policy: We focus on our own problems but we do not dream of others solving our problems. This is a logical policy.

Q: Did the change in the Soviet leadership prove advantageous for your visit to Moscow?

A: The last time President Saddam visited Moscow was in 1978 before he became president. That visit was very successful. But then there was no summit between us until 1985, because the Soviet leaders were ailing and we were involved in the war.

President Saddam's decision not to visit Moscow between 1978 and 1985 was not primarily because we were involved in the war. Mainly it was because we wanted to build our relations on a clear footing.

Q: Following President Saddam's visit to Moscow, the Iranians sent their foreign minister to Libya. How do you see this move?

A: Whenever Iran sees itself approaching a political or military problem it remembers its alliances. The problem of Iran and its alliances is the result of a long-running incorrect policy which has included the continuation of the war and its illegal alliances. These parties will never be able to solve their problems unless they get back on the right track, which means not interfering in the affairs of others and maintaining relations based on respect.

Iran's Arab allies should return to the Arab fold or they will face problems with their relations with Tehran. The relations between these Arabs and Iran give rise to new crises and problems for them.

Q: What was the effect of President Saddam's visit to Moscow on relations between Iran and Libya and Syria?

A: I do not want to make a quick evaluation of this. I met Syria's vice president twice in 1983 when he was foreign minister, and we met Libyan officials in Rabat recently. We have come to realise that their relations with Iran do not have a logical foundation. These relations are confused because none of the three trusts the others.

Q: Iran is mobilising its forces to launch a major offensive.

Why do you think they have delayed this attack?

A: They are gathering these forces in an effort to cover up their internal problems. The Iranians are stupid to try to instill fear in this area by this mobilisation. They have made attempts on Iraq many times and have failed to achieve a victory; so now they are trying to frighten the area.

The political consequences of this new attack will have a major effect on the Iranians when they are defeated.

Q: What is required of the Gulf at this stage?

A: We must preserve Arab security. This is a fact, not just talk, because the security of the whole Gulf is one. The Gulf is considered to be in a state of war with Iran and any country which does not realise this will have problems with its internal security.

I don't mean that the Gulf states should raise arms against the Iranians, but they should support Iraq's stand until Iran stops this war. We are not fighting Iran in any effort to destroy any future relations with it; we just want to end this state of war.

Q: Do you think 1986 will see the end of the war?

A: From a military viewpoint the war was actually decided in Iraq's favour after the battles of East Missan in 1983. If the Iranian leadership had been logical it would have ended the war that year. But when will Iran realise this fact?

As a politician I can't say that the war will end this year. The Iranians probably realise that it has been decided in Iraq's favour, but they have wild imaginations. But policies are not created from imagination.

Q: What is your evaluation of Iran's foreign policy?

A: It appears to me that they don't have a foreign policy. They oscillate between threats and flexibility. Iran tries to win the friendship of some countries by promising aid while at the same time its economic and financial problems are as severe as those in the African countries to which it is offering this help. But time will show the Iranian behaviour in its true colours.

The Iranians are trying to stop France selling weapons to Iraq. What they don't seem to realise is that France has been supplying us with weapons for more than 10 years.

And what would be the alternative for France if it cut off supplies to Iraq? Through Iraq, Paris has a market for its weapons in the Gulf states, which is certainly more profitable for it than dealing with Iran would be. Iran's attitude shows just how ignorant of internal policies it is.

Q: Some countries have investments in Iran; how does this affect their relations with the country?

A: These countries are benefiting from these investments at the moment, but they do not have strong and stable relations with Iran. The situation is different in Iraq. For instance, if we announce a $1 billion contract, companies are prepared to carry out the project provided they know that they will get their money in two or three years or at the end of the project.

In Iran, things are done on a cash basis. It sells its oil at low prices,but who is prepared to sign a ten-years contract for Iranian oil? No one.

Q: Have Iraq's diplomatic efforts succeeded in persuading countries which supply arms to Iran to cut off these supplies?

A: We have succeeded in ensuring that Iran is unable to build stable relations with any country as far as arms supplies go. However, no one can stop the flow of weapons from the black market.

Iran was getting its most important weapons through Syria and Libya, when they could buy weapons themselves and then transfer them to Iran. We found out what was happening and have managed to stop these deals, so Iran can no longer buy advanced weapons.

q: Do the Soviets realise that some of their weapons were finding their way to Iran?

A: Yes they do, but I believe that they will make greater efforts to stop this.

Q: Why have states in this area not prepared for rebuilding, if the war is determined, practically, in Iraq's favour?

A: You are right that the outcome of the war has been decided from the military and political points of view. But the dangers of war still exist, and one should be aware of these dangers.

Q: If Iran were desperate, could it attack the Gulf states?

A: Iran's policy is to try and frighten the Gulf states. If it wants to carry out a suicide attack, no one can prevent a suicide. But if Iran thinks it could occupy or dominate any of the Gulf states it is wrong. It has used up everything in its war with Iraq, so what has it left to use against Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar or Bahrain?

Iran has only a ground force, it has no Navy or Air Force. How would the land forces get to Kuwait? They would have to go through Iraq, and they would be destroyed on the way. Iran can attack a ship, but its pilots aren't qualified so it could easily miss.

Iran has done everything in its power to weaken the internal front in Kuwait, but it has failed. Iran, Syria and their spies are trying to instill fear in this area, but Iran doesn't frighten anyone anymore.

Q: What new developments are there in Iran's situation?

A: Iran has not yet settled the question of the political leadership and this is the fault of the decision makers. Tehran has failed to establish the "religious heritage" rule as a factor in Iran's politics.

The election of Montazeri failed because the Iranians don't want

to repeat the Khomeyni experience, but if they do not, then it means this whole experiment has failed.

At the same time, the country has basic economic and social problems. They have no clear idea of how to manage agriculture, industry or trade. They haven't decided whether they want nationalisation or an open-door policy. They are unstable and bend with change and daily pressure. They are facing a real crisis and there doesn't seem to be a way out.

Q: Would an increase in Iraq's military pressure be sufficient to end the war?

A: Major results are expected, but we do not deal in drama, expecting one attack to end everything. Iran is a large country and basically its leaders are not, in the long run, too concerned about losses. They do not feel any sense of responsibility to the country.

Six years have elapsed since the start of the war and in that time economic establishments have been destroyed and the country's economic structure has been gradually eroded. Iran is proud of the fact that it is exporting 1.5 million barrels of oil a day. But it forgets that those who succeeded in cutting the export capacity of Khark Island can reduce this capacity again, even halving it.

In 1982 Iran thought Iraq was going to be the loser because the pipeline through Syria was closed. But we have proved the opposite. This war leads on Iranian losses, but not losses for the Iraqis.

Q: You have extensive diplomatic experience; from this experience would you say that Iran will eventually sit at the negotiating table?

A: It is difficult to speculate on the formula that will lead to the end of the war, because there are many factors to be taken into consideration, including changes within Iran itself. But one day Iran will sit at the negotiating table.

'Aziz Leaves for Morocco ICO Conference

JN061232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1054 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for Morocco today to attend the 16th conference of the Islamic countries foreign ministers which will begin its work in Fes today.

Iran Planes Raid Northern Areas; Some Destruction

JN071214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1152 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military source said today that two Iranian planes penetrated Iraq's international border at 0800 today with the aim of attacking the (Zahqi) housing complex and the Khormal subdistrict area in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, northern Iraq.

The source said that one woman was martyred, eight civilians injured, and six houses destroyed in the attack.

Communique Issued on 5-6 Jan War Operations

JN061734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,076 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 January 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. God has willed to complete the grace of victory for us and to disgrace the unjust people. As a contribution by the true eagles of the air to the glorious Army Day and in continuation of their daily heroic deeds, our heroic Air Force planes carried out the following:

a. At 1150 today the brave eagles of the air launched a successful new raid on Khark Island, scoring direct hits and setting their targets ablaze.

b. Squadrons of our gigantic Air Force planes flew over the enemy heads in the III and VI Army Corps sectors all day long today, knocking the Khomeyniites' positions down on their heads and inflicting massive losses in equipment, weaponry, and hardware as well as human losses in their collapsing remnants through 143 combat missions.

c. At 0810 today two enemy planes attempted to penetrate our international border in the northern operations sector with the intention of attacking the Al-Siddiq housing complex. Our heroic Air Force fighter planes intercepted them and managed to down one of them, an F-5, which fell ablaze in the (Sidi Kan) border area, while the other fled without achieving its aims.

After the brave eagles of the air had performed their duty with great courage and efficiency, they returned to base with their aircraft both safe and triumphant. God bless the brave eagles. We thank Him for his support. He is the best supporter.

2. A heroic patrol from our brave formations was carrying out its duty in no-man's-land opposite our positions in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, when it found and seized an enemy boat. It returned safely to base with the boat.

3. A group of enemy troops tried to approach our positions in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee after killing or wounding several troops. Elsewhere in the same sector, one ammunition dump, one vehicle, one machinegun, and two observation posts were destroyed.

4. One ammunition dump and three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah. The enemy was seen evacuating its human losses. One ammunition dump was also destroyed in the IV Army Corps east of Maysan.

5. The despotic enemy forces shelled the Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 January 1986

'Several Hundred' Iranian POW's Taken From Majnun

JN061900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1836 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) — In its newscast this evening, Baghdad television screened a film showing a large number of Iranian prisoners who were captured by the Iraqi forces during the liberation of several kilometers of the southern Majnun oil field.

The Iranian prisoners of war, estimated at several hundred, looked disgraced and exhausted as a result of the impact of the Iraqi offensive which turned the Iranian forces in this area into dismembered bodies and piles of wreckage within a few hours.

Commander Comments on 'Strategic' Majnun Battle

JN070826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA) — A military commander has described the battle to liberate part of the southern Majnun oil field as a strategic battle in terms of the confrontation with Iran. The commander of the 49th Brigade, which led the battle yesterday, said that the Iraqi soldiers attacked the Iranians at 0420 and completed the liberation of their targets at 0600.

The commander said that the battle was characterized by quiet movements followed by surprise pounces on the enemy and that the Iraqi fighters advanced through narrow, limited water channels, adding that successive Iraqi blows threw the Iranians into confusion, causing their reactions to be slowed.

The commander said that the Iraqi forces did not lose a single soldier or vehicle, while Iranian corpses were strewn across the liberated positions. Today's newspapers published many pictures of Iranian dead and captured soldiers, as well as the liberated positions.

Other Commanders Comment

JN061849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1803 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) — Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the III Army Corps, has said that the Iraqi forces which liberated lands and targets in the southern Majnun oil field advanced from two axes. These forces, he added, startled the Iranian forces and left them powerless to confront the Iraqi units.

In an interview with Baghdad radio today, he said that the battlefield, which extended over several kilometers, was filled with dead or wounded bodies and large numbers of prisoners of war, in addition to large quantities of seized weapons and military equipment. He added that the attacking Iraqi forces settled the situation in their favor and took up positions in the liberated new positions without sustaining any losses in lives or equipment.

Staff Brigadier General Yaljin 'Umar 'Adil, commander of the Al-Husayn forces which attacked the Iranian forces in the Majnun oil field, also told Baghdad radio that the attacking force carried out its assigned duties very quickly and accurately and managed through coordination to turn the Iranian forces and their equipment and hardware into piles of dismembered bodies and wreckage within a few hours. He added that the Iraqi units suffered no losses and that the Iraqi fighters occupied their new positions and began to fortify them.

Gen Khayrallah: War With Iran Decided 3 Years Ago

JN061302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, has said the war with Iran was decided 3 years ago and the Iranians have nothing with which they can surprise Iraq. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today on the Iraqi Army Day, Gen Khayrallah said that one of the aspects of deciding the war was defeating the Iranian illusions that the Iraqi structure would collapse all at once, affirming that Iraq stopped the Iranian aggression, which was in harmony with the Zionist scheme to divide the Arab homeland and establish sectarian states.

Gen Khayrallah noted that Iraqi intelligence on the Iranians is detailed and accurate. He said: We are not satisfied with simply knowing intentions and plans but we know much of what is happening in their establishments. He said that the Iranians have been exposed as deceivers, donning Islamic garb in order to adapt Islamic tenets to suit their desires, aims, and rancor against Arabs and Muslims.

The defense minister noted that the value of the weapon is manifested by those who use it, adding that Iran had the necessary weapons at the beginning of the war and have continuted to receive them after the war. The problem in Iran, he said, lies with the men who operate and use weapons. Iraq is aware of this because we direct our attention to the men who carry and use arms, he added.

Commanders' Statements on Army's 65th Anniversary

JN061329 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0908 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jan (INA) — Iraqi military commanders have warned that a great, unprecedented catastrophe will befall Iran on all levels if its rulers commit a fresh aggression against Iraq. In a statement on the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army and in press statements today, the military commanders affirmed that Iraq will not be responsible for what will happen to Iran then because its rulers are the ones who opted for the path of suicide.

Lieutenant General Hisham Sabah al-Fakhri, assistant chief of staff for operations, asserted that a great catastrophe will befall the Iranian forces if they attempt to carry out any military action. He added that the Iranians are psychologically and mentally defeated and have no choice but to face hard and firm punishment.

He said that the command's interest in the Army and in creating attentive, educated, and faithful fighters and supplying them with the most sophosticated and effective weapons and military equipment was one of the reasons for Iraq's great victories over

the ignoble Iranian enemy over the past 5 years. He warned against the gravity of the Iranian regime's adherence to its intransigent stand because it will only reap regret and destruction.

The commander of the Naval Force and Coastal Defense announced that the Iraqi Naval Force destroyed 35 percent of Iran's major, and biggest naval vessels during clashes or attacks. He added that the battlefield on which we destroyed 77 ships and vessels during the past 14 months extends for 450 kilometers away from our coast toward the Iranian coast and ports. He stressed that the Iraqi Naval Force is capable of dealing the hardest fatal blows to the enemy, and that it actually managed to paralyze the role of the enemy naval force.

He said that Iraq imposed its sovereignty over the naval operations arena and managed to impose total siege on the port of Bandar-e Khomeyni and prevented the enemy from benefiting from it. Iraq also dealt destructive blows to the Cyrus, Bahrgan, and Ardeshir oilfields. Our Navy also managed to destroy maritime targets that are more that 55 kilometers to the south of Khark Island.

On the Arab Gulf naval deterrent force, the commander of the Iraq Naval Force said that the Arab Gulf countries are able to teach Iran hard lessons with their sophosticated and modern naval force which can deter any Iranian naval aggression.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense said that Iraq has unpleasant surprises in store for the enemy, surprises that will make it lose its remaining economic, oil, and military resources, one after the other. He pointed out that Iraq decided to destroy Khark Island due to the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war. He said that Iraq is hitting this island to keep it out of service and to deny the Iranian regime revenues from it. He affirmed that Iraq's imposition of economic siege and destruction of vital targets inside Iran are considered a meaningful message calling for peace.

He indicated that 1985 witnessed intensive Iraqi raids deep inside Iran and on the enemy remnants, equipment, and installations, thereby making the Iranian skies a theater for the activities of our fighterplanes.

He said that the Iraqi pilots carried out 543 missions on 16 March and carried out 4,741 combat missions during the same month. He warned that the Iraqi Air Force will carry out a decisive and essential role if the enemy embarks on a fresh adventure.

U.S. Congressman Torricelli Meets With Officials

JN061257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received U.S. Congressman Robert Torricelli in his office at the General Command this morning. Attending the meeting were the U.S. charge d'affaires and the U.S. military attache in Amman.

Acting Foreign Minister Dr Hazim Nusaybah received the U.S. Congress delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting they reviewed developments in the Middle East and Nusaybah stressed the need to hold an international conference to bring about peace in the region to be attended by all the concerned parties as well as by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Autonomy Plan for Occupied Territory Disclosed

JN040913 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
4 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — QNA — Yesterday afternoon a senior Zionist official disclosed a new Zionist plan aimed at applying unilaterally the so-called autonomy plan in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Economy and Planning Minister Ya'aqovi Gad said that he had presented this plan to the leadership of the ruling Labor Party. He said the plan aims at applying autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza except Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley area, and the Zionist settlements in the occupied territory because they are considered part of the so-called land of Israel.

The Zionist official admitted that the objective of the plan is to exert pressure on Arab parties and representatives of the Palestinians to drag them into negotiations and give them an opportunity through the end of 1986 to take part in the negotiations. He added: Otherwise, Tel Aviv will unilaterally begin to implement this plan.

It is known that the autonomy plan does not recognize the Palestinian identity and disavows the right of sovereignty over Palestinian territory. This plan was resisted by the Arab citizens in the occupied territory. Egypt also rejects the plan as presented by Israel.

Editorial on Plan

JN041006 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
4 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Suspicious Zionist Plan"]

[Text] The Israeli enemy's suspicious plan to apply so-called autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza has not presented anything new on the path to a fair and acceptable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This plan is in fact a summary of the Zionist concept based on the plan of the land of Israel, which Kahane wants to be empty of the Palestinian Arab element. The Labor and Likud want this land to be an Israeli land on which Arabs live. They also believe that the presence of those Arabs constitutes a problem that needs an Arab party to participate in its solving.

This Zionist plan, which the enemy announced it intends to apply unilaterally during 1986, can change nothing in the historical realities of the land and the people or in the political and geographical map of the land. Any Israeli measure ignoring the opinion of the legitimate people is hostile and will face more rejection and determination to resist all open and covert plans of annexation by our steadfast kinfolk and all the Arab countries.

We believe the enemy plan to apply the so-called autonomy plan in the West Bank and Gaza, a plan which contradicts even the Camp David accords to which the enemy adheres, is no more than a new Israeli attempt to bypass the main principles for a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as the idea of convening an international conference, which is considered the ideal political formula to solve the conflict.

We also believe that this suspicious Zionist plan aims at blackmailing the Palestinians and at dragging them, together with Arab parties, into direct negotiations through which the enemy tries to impose its peace in the area.

Any autonomy that does not recognize the Palestinian identity and the Palestinian people cannot be considered a step toward a solution, but a new factor of tension in the region.

Activists Urge More Palestinian Representation

JN05/013 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
5 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A number of Jordanian political activists, grouped within an organisation called the Unionist Democratic Association (UDA), have proposed that the draft electoral law which was recently passed by the cabinet take into consideration major developments that took place in the country since 1967 by achieving a balance in the Jordanian-Palestinian representation in Parliament.

In a statement distributed on Saturday, the association suggested that the new law should be formulated on demographic and not geographic basis and should reflect a proportional representation of the population in both the East and the West Banks. The formula proposed by the association calls for 100 deputies from the East Bank and 30 seats for the West Bank. The present 60-seat Lower House of Parliament is divided equally between the two banks.

A number of political, social and demographic changes have taken place since the last general elections in 1967, and these developments warrant a new and more representative electoral formula, the statement said.

The most important development, which changed the political reality in the country, was the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967. According to the statement, there were three main changes resulting from the Israeli occupation of the West Bank

and Gaza Strip that should be considered in the new electoral law:

— First, the population in the West Bank has gone down to three quarters of a million while the population of the East Bank — Jordanians and Palestinians including refugees — has increased to around three million.

— Second, the Palestinian question has gained new Arab and international dimensions as a result of the role that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has come to play, the continuation of the Israeli occupation and the emergence of the issue of establishing a Palestinian entity. At the same time, the constitutional ties which bind the East Bank and West Bank remained. The constitutional bonds gained more importance after the restoration of Parliament in 1984.

— Third, the absence of a national solution for the Palestinian question based on a unified Arab strategy and the lack of interest on the part of international powers in endorsing a just basis for a solution for the Palestinian question.

Consequently, the statement said, the new electoral law should maintain a balance in Jordanian-Palestinian relations by achieving an equal, or at least close to equal, representation for Jordanians and Palestinians in the executive and the legislative branches.

Such a formula, the statement said, would provide security since it would block Israeli schemes of a substitute homeland for the Palestinians in Jordan and would allow a wider political participation for the Palestinians and Jordanians alike.

The issue of Palestinian representation in Jordanian institutions is perhaps the thorniest subject of the ongoing debate among Jordanian political personalities on the new electoral law. Some politicians express fears that if Palestinians in the East Bank are allowed to nominate themselves for parliamentary elections, the vote will be divided along Jordanian-Palestinian lines and would consequently create divisions between the two peoples.

The statement of the UDA refutes these arguments, pointing out that preventing the Palestinians from running for elections will alienate them politically and deprive them from directly electing their representatives, particularly that West Bank deputies are elected by the Lower House since elections cannot be held in the West Bank due to the Israeli occupation.

The UDA also refutes claims that the vote will be divided into Jordanian-Palestinian lines. It cites previous examples when deputies from the West Bank were elected to represent the East Bank and vice-versa. (For example: Dr. Khalil Zayadin from Karak was elected as deputy of Jerusalem in the 1950's).

The UDA statement said that Palestinians who live in Jordan — except for the refugees — live under the same legal and political conditions as that of Jordanians. The suggested UDA formula outlines a special arrangement for the Palestinian refugee camps. The camps will constitute separate and independent electoral districts within the East Bank governorates to allow the Palestinians to elect their own representatives, according to the formula. For example, the five refugee camps in the governorate of Amman could be represented by four deputies out of the 32 seats for the Amman area.

All in all the UDA suggests nine seats to represent the 11 refugee camps in the country. Such a formula, the statement says, will "achieve a balance between the Jordanian national entity, which includes the two banks, and (a future) Palestinian national entity." The statement did not elaborate.

The statement carried the signatures of 30 Jordanian political personalities including former minister Jamal al-Sha'ir, who heads the UDA, former National Consultative Council (NCC) member Faysal Kan'an and others.

The association also suggested a number of election procedures to guarantee fair elections. It proposed that the voting card be issued by the Department of Civil Affairs, to set voting age at 18, and to allow illiterate voters select a member of the committee which supervises the elections to help in the balloting process.

Briefs

House Member Dies — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz mourns the death of House member Na'im al-Tall, representative of Irbid Governorate, who died this afternoon. He was 67 years old. The late representative held several posts in the field of public service. He was mayor of Irbid and was elected to the House several times. [Text] *[Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jan 86 JN]*

Israel Reportedly Masses Troops on Border

NC071211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1203 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] There is suspicious Israeli military activity on the international border between Israel and Lebanon. A short while ago, our correspondent in Tyre, citing a UNIFIL source, reported that since last night Israel has been massing troops along the entire length of the international border with Lebanon.

Israelis Shell Southern Villages; People Evacuating

NC070749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has been following developments in the situation in the south through consultations with the departments and leaders concerned.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces have continued to attack and shell villages close to the occupied area in the south. They shelled Kafra, Yatar, Haris, Al-Nabatiyah, Kafr Tibnit, Kafr Rumman, Habbush, 'Arab Salim, Jarju', and areas in western Al-Biqa', including Qilya, Zillaya, and Libbaya, causing damage to property and wounding a number of persons.

According to a report from the south, these acts of aggression have led to the displacement of 50 percent of the inhabitants of Tibnin, 90 percent of those of Yatar and Kafra, 60 percent of those of Haddathah and 'Ayta al-Jabal, and most of the inhabitants of Kunin, Bra'shit, and Shaqra. Meanwhile, an atmosphere of caution and fear prevails in Zibqin and Al-Siddiqin, which are completely paralyzed. As for Majdal Zun, most of the town's youths are either prisoners in Al-Khiyam prison or have left the town.

In the area of Marj 'Uyun, the occupation forces have stormed Judaydah Marj 'Uyun and Balat and searched a number of houses there, on the pretext that three explosive devices were found on the main road between the two towns.

Government Officially Requests UN Emergency Meeting

NC070728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanon has officially asked the UN Security Council to call an emergency meeting to discuss Israeli acts of aggression in the south. According to reports from New York, the Security Council is not likely to convene before tomorrow, Wednesday.

Pro-Libyan Movement Threatens Actions Against U.S.

NC062143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Arab Revolutionary Committees Movement in Lebanon [Harakat al-Lijan al-Thawraiyah al-'Arabiyah fi Lubnan], which is close to Libya, circulated a statement in Shtawrah tonight that says:

We members of the Arab Revolutionary Committees Movement in Lebanon declare that what took place in Rome and Vienna was the right (?thing). Revolutionaries everywhere bear the responsibility for this great revolutionary action. This is just the beginning of the road of revolutionary violence against the United States everywhere.

The statement warns the United States against carrying out any terrorist action against Libya. It adds: We are prepared to carry out revolutionary violence [word indistinct] and suicide operations in the heart of Washington and against concerns and establishments associated with the United States wherever they exist. Let all realize that our members are present and ready to act at any moment that they receive a signal from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

4 PSP Followers Killed in Mountain Fighting

NC062207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Guarded calm, marred by intermittent bursts of machinegun fire, prevails along the dividing lines in the mountain area, southern suburb, and the capital. There was a noticeable deterioration of the security situation in the mountain area this morning. The Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb were shelled and two soldiers were wounded. The Army returned fire destroying an antiaircraft gun emplacement in the western quarter of 'Alayh, where four Progressive Socialist Party followers were killed.

Amal Detains Four Hizballah Officials

NC070831 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Our security correspondent reports that Amal members manning mobile checkpoints have detained four Hizballah officials in the Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Shiyah areas. The said party [Hizballah] threatened to resort to negative methods if the detained persons were not released before noon today. Our correspondent adds that the atmosphere in the areas concerned is now tense.

Missiles Said Launched at Israeli Planes Over Al-Biqa'

NC071134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports received by Radio Voice of Lebanon, two SAM-6 missiles were launched at a squadron of Israeli warplanes at 1200 today. The planes were flying at high altitude over the Al-Biqa'.

It has been learned that one of the missiles exploded in the air over the Al-Qal'ah area in Bayt Miri. Our correspondent adds that the Israeli warplanes were flying over the Al-Biqa' amid thermal balloons to protect them against missiles. The balloons were dropped intensively before, during, and after the launching of the Syrian missiles.

Damascus on 'Provocative Sorties'

JN071329 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] In Lebanon, enemy planes carried out provocative sorties in the skies over Beirut and the mountain at noon today.

Israeli Moves in Lebanon Noted

JN070710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Zionist enemy artillery and tanks continue to shell southern Lebanese villages. Reports say that the Al-Nabatiyah villages, the Bint Jubayl District, and western Al-Biqa' received heavy shelling, adding that Zionist forces continue to transfer reinforcements to the occupied Lebanese south, massing about 30 tanks near Bayt Yahun and Tallusah in the Bint Jubayl area. The Zionist Air Force made intensive flights over Lebanese areas and broke the sound barrier over Beirut. Zionist war ships have detained a French cargo ship, which was heading for Tyre.

Reports of U.S. 'Military Preparations' Cited

JN070701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Washington — Press reports say that President Reagan yesterday chaired a National Security Council meeting to discuss U.S. military moves in light of preparations for U.S. military action against Libya. The ABC television network says that the United States is increasing its military preparations in the Mediterranean Basin near the Libyan coast. Press reports cite a U.S. Navy spokesman as saying that about 24 U.S. naval pieces are now in the Mediterranean, in addition to the U.S. aircraft carrier *Coral Sea*, which is accompanied by a number of escort ships.

In Tripoli, the Libyan Foreign Liaison Office summoned the chiefs of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Libya. Liaison Office member Jum'ah Abu Sha'rayah informed the Arab diplomatic mission heads of the seriousness of the U.S. and Zionist threats to mount an aggression against Libya. The Libyan official stressed Libya's firm stance toward these threats, referring to the U.S. hegemonistic policy, which uses terrorism to subject states to U.S. domination. He also affirmed that the U.S. and Zionist threats do not frighten the Libyan people and that Libya is strong through its own people and through Arab support.

Damascus Views U.S., Israeli Threats as 'Serious'

JN071314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, it has become obvious that the U.S. and Israeli threats against Libya are no longer media threats that are intended to achieve certain limited objectives. The British newspaper *THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH* confirmed the day before yesterday what has already been hinted at by many sources — that the United States and Israel have actually decided to carry out a military action in the region.

The fact is, the U.S. and Israeli threats have been accompanied by military movements on the ground by Washington and Tel Aviv alongside the existing series of political and military consultations between Israel, the United States, and the Egyptian regime on the one hand and Western Europe on the other. Of coruse, there are indications that the Camp David partners are actually preparing for a military action. Among these indications are the disclosure that a Zionist military delegation has been in Egypt for several days now and the United States' requests to all its European allies to join or support it in any military and economic action. In this respect, Western newspapers have reported that some European states have warned the United States that any such action could pose a great danger to the whole of Europe, while others have advised Washington to escalate action to the point of occupying Libya.

Therefore, the question is not just one of issuing threats. In fact, these threats have begun to take a serious form. Although it is difficult to predict the place and time of aggression, this potential aggression could, as some reports indicate, be aimed at both Syria and Libya. The truth is, what the Camp David partners intend to carry out against this or that Arab country in order to create and establish a new status quo serving the camp's capitulation policy, will not be due to the Vienna and Rome incidents, but to other reasons; mainly, the pan-Arab awakening which is now threatening the main pillars of the policy of aggression and expansion. This awakening is the outcome of the series of political and military defeats dealt to the United States and Israel in Lebanon thanks to Syrian Arab steadfastness and the heroic acts of the Lebanese national resistance movement. It is also the outcome of Syria's sincere, persistent efforts to create a unified Arab stand that is hostile to all partial and separate solutions and the policy of imposing a fait accompli on the Arab nation.

Therefore, we believe that it has become urgent for all the Arabs to rise to the level of pan-Arab responsibilities. The present situation does not tolerate hesitation, especially since the danger is facing all Arabs without exception.

Jordan's Interior Minister Meets With Al-Asad
JN071236 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid at 1200 today. Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash attended the meeting. Talks revolved around the general situation in the region, as well as bilateral relations.

Confers With Khaddam, Al-Zu'bi
JN061856 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid and the accompanying delegation at 1830 today. Attending the meeting were Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Talks revolved around the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries.

Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi also received Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid this evening in the presence of Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash. The talks revolved around the brotherly relations between the fraternal countries and ways to promote them as well as the importance of an effective Arab solidarity to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes agaisnt the Arab nation.

Al-Kayid expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and his appreciation for the pan-Arab role Syria is playing under President Hafiz al-Asad in the interest of the Arab nation and its fateful causes.

Dailies on U.S.-Israeli 'Threats', 'Terrorism'
JN060815 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Text] On the U.S. and Zionist threats against Syria and Libya, *AL-BA'TH* says: The recent accelerating developments in the Middle East reveal the readiness of the United States and Israel to carry out a wide-scale military adventure taking as pretexts the weakest arguments and justifications and without any consideration to international and agreed upon laws and norms. While Israel was creating and fabricating what it called the Syrian missile crisis to justify its military preparations, the United States was massing its naval fleets off the Libyan coast in preparation for a premeditated military action against the Jamahiriyah on the pretext that it is responsible for the Rome and Vienna airport operations.

If the two strategic partners are using the movement of the Syrian missiles and the two airport operations as pretexts to justify any aggression they may carry out, the real and practical reasons for their threats and moves against Syria and Libya are much deeper. The U.S.-Israeli rancor against Syria is essentially attributed to Syria's success, during the past year, in confronting and foiling all the schemes of Washington and Tel Aviv in the region, whether on the Lebanese level or the Palestinian level.

In Lebanon, where a big U.S.-Israeli defeat took place, a defeat which is represented by the Marines pullout, the toppling of the 17 May accord, and forcing Israel to withdraw as a result of the national resistance' blows, the Syrian role comes into prominence. This role succeeded in bringing all the Lebanese together, with few and known exceptions, to agree on unified ideas, which were crystallized at the end of last year by the signing of the national agreement which heralds the practical beginning of the march of salvation, accord, and the restoration of security and stability to Lebanon. Likewise, Libya was the active Arab force in resisting the Camp David accords and regime and in confronting the U.S. schemes and interests in Arab North Africa.

It is for all these reasons that the U.S. and Israeli moves and threats are taking place. The two sides realize that their policy in the Middle East entered an impasse and that getting out of this impasse necessitates the reshuffle of cards so as to restore to the U.S. schemes for hegemony and domination the momentum that they lost as a result of the confrontation of them by Syria, Libya, and the Arab liberation forces.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: These events expose the gravity and seriousness of the U.S. and Israeli preparations for aggression. However, any U.S., Israeli, or joint aggression will not be a picnic. Syria and Libya, supported by all the Arab masses, are able to repulse and abort it. The experience of the United States and Israel during the past 2 years proves that.

Under the headline "The U.S. Terrorism," *TISHRIN* says: It seems that the Reagan Administration still thinks that it can dictate its will to the world through the threat of using power, the brandishing of the big stick, and the deployment of fleets, ships, and destroyers on the high seas. If Reagan is justifying his administration's terrorist practices by what he called combating terrorism, then these claims of his can no longer deceive anybody, especially since all the world now knows who is exercising terrorism and turning it into official policy. The experiences of the recent and distant past have proved that since U.S. imperialism inherited the British Empire after World War II, the U.S. Administrations — whether Republican or Democratic — have seized every opportunity to practice terrorism against the peoples of the world.

IDF Spokesman Denies SAM-6's 'Disrupted' Planes

TA071259 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1252 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut radio has reported that the Syrians fired SAM-6's at Israeli aircraft overflying Al-Biqa', adding that the missiles missed the Israeli airplanes. As for the reaction of the IDF spokesman: Air Force airplanes which operated in Lebanon today were not disrupted by the enemy. Our military correspondent notes that it may very well be that terrorists in Al-Biqa' opened fire with their own anti-aircraft weapons, but our aircraft did not notice it. The airplanes were outside the area covered by the missiles.

Israel Answers Syrian Protest to UN With Same

TA070529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Israel has complained to the United Nations that Syria is aiding the dissident terrorist group led by Abu Nidal. In a letter to the UN secretary general, Israel says that under the circumstances it will be forced to take all possible measures to protect itself and its citizens in accordance with the UN Charter.

The Israeli complaint came in the wake of a Syrian protest to the United Nations at Israeli reconnaissance flights over Lebanon. Lebanon has asked for a Security Council meeting on what was described as Israel's continued aggressive policy in south Lebanon. A UN spokesman said the complaint would be taken up on Thursday.

Rabin Promises Reaction to Further Attacks in North

TA071326 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1150 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has called on responsible people in Lebanon to prevent a deterioration of the situation along the border. At a meeting with settlers in the north, the defense minister said that if attacks on the northern settlements continue, Israel will react firmly and not permit residents of southern Lebanon to live in peace and quiet. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports the defense minister's remarks:

[Begin Rabin recording] We will neither accept nor put up with a situation in which there is no calm here but there is calm there. When I say calm, I mean not significantly disturbed. There will not be calm in southern Lebanon if the civilian residents live there at all. I hope that the main elements in Lebanon are still capable of preventing, stopping further deterioration. If not, there will be no alternative. We will have to act so that you will be able to maintain your normal lifestyles. I will not detail how, when, and with what means. [end recording]

Rejects Expanding Security Zone

TA070937 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] "If peace is disrupted in the north, we have the power to see that there is no peace in southern Lebanon either, and without entangling ourselves in a war. If it is up to me, we will not get embroiled in another Lebanese war," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated yesterday in an address to students affiliated with the Labor Party at Tel Aviv University. The minister rejected proposals to expand the security zone and occupy the entire area up to the Al-Litani River, but added that it should be clear to the other side that if there is no quiet on our side, life will not be peaceful on the Lebanese side either." [no opening quotation marks as published]

"We will not hasten to take drastic measures; we will not deal with reprisals but instead will calculate our actions. Nobody can promise that no more katyusha rockets will fall on the Galilee," Rabin said, adding that the fact that the terrorists are based in Syria and Jordan does not make them immune.

Rabin Interviewed on Amal Terror, Northern Border

TA032035 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky in the Tel Aviv studio — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Good evening, Mr Minister. There was apparently another case of murder perpetrated by terrorists in the center of Israel last night. This is the third case: We have recently witnessed two murder cases and an attempted murder. Does the defense establishment have no reply to this?

[Rabin] First, there is still no certainty that the last case, in which the taxi driver was murdered in Lod, was carried out by terrorists, although there are indications which point in this direction. We are facing terrorist acts from the territories under our control as well as terrorist acts within the State of Israel. The security forces, according to the division of responsibility among them, are deploying to handle the problem, but it is impossible to ignore the fact that from time to time attempts to attack Jews are made by the terrorist organizations both in the territories and within the State of Israel.

[Shlonsky] However, this is not a new phenomenon. In your opinion, have adequate measures been adopted to prevent these murders?

[Rabin] This is not a special phenomenon; we have witnessed it in recent years time and again. It is worth remembering simply that there are terrorist organizations which act against us incessantly. This is an ongoing war which manifests itself in murderous terrorist acts, and we are active on the subject.

[Shlonsky] Are we destined to live with more of this?

[Rabin] I believe that ever since Jewish settlement took root in Eretz Yisra'el we have faced wars and terror. We occasionally find solutions, but it is impossible to say that now or in the past it was possible to solve this problem once and for all through military means only.

[Shlonsky] Let us move on to the issue of katyushas in the north. You have lately said you fear an increase in terrorism in southern Lebanon, and the katyushas are indeed being fired at the Galilee anew. Does this mean that the IDF will return to southern Lebanon?

[Rabin] It should first be remembered that 3 years of war in Lebanon did not eliminate the terrorist organizations in Lebanon, nor the potential terrorist activity from Lebanese territory against Israel. At the beginning of last year the government decided on a different deployment in the face of threatened and actual terrorist acts. At least over the last 7 or 8 months the northern settlements have led a relatively secure life. The IDF has sustained almost no casualties. Two soldiers have lost their lives indeed, but compared to the preceding 7 months this number is miniscule. Therefore, today, perhaps in the wake of the success of our method of operation, the Amal organization, the large Shi'ite organization in southern Lebanon, is reaching the conclusion that without attacking Israel it may not be able to cause the security zone to collapse.

[Shlonsky] Does the Amal organization stand behind the recent terrorist acts?

[Rabin] The firing of the katyushas at Qiryat Shemona, the recent firing of katyushas toward the western Galilee, was carried out by Amal and not by Palestinian organizations. This does not mean that Palestinian terrorist organizations are not trying to do so. This is war. Over the last 7 months it was localized and centered on the struggle over the security zone. There are signs, there have been public announcements by Shi'ite leaders, which point to an intention to extend the struggle also into Israel's territory. We will have to find the appropriate ways to handle this.

[Shlonsky] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said in Qiryat Shemona today that the security zone should be expanded. Is this one of the options?

[Rabin] I would not like us to repeat the mistake we made in entering a prolonged war in Lebanon. The cost of this war is known and it is pointless to repeat it. We will have to find different ways. I do not view the expansion of the security zone as possible, since the security zone of today is also not maintained only by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Without massive IDF activity, not on the basis of a permanent presence, the security zone would not have lasted. Therefore, since I do not intend to return the IDF to Lebanon on a massive scale, we will have to find different ways to guarantee the normal way of life of the northern settlements. Let me add though that I have not promised, nor will I promise, that no katyushas will fall on Israel's territory.

[Shlonsky] The Shi'ite organization called The Oppressed of the Earth this past week executed a second Jew in Beirut. It claims to have done so in the wake of shellings by the IDF and the ASL on villages located outside the security zone. Do you support such a policy?

[Rabin] We should adopt all measures to maintain the security zone and the security along our border with Lebanon. I think the statement issued by the vice prime minister and foreign minister in reaction to the initial announcement by this organization was correct. We do not want nor are we able to submit to blackmail by such an organization. Likewise, we do not have the policy of shelling villages. We hardly use artillery weapons except for firing at the sources of the fire which attacks Israel and that too being outside inhabited areas.

[Shlonsky] Some calming down has been noted this past week in the Syrian missiles affair. Does this mean that Israel is learning to live with the change in this situation?

[Rabin] The Syrian move is known. There is no doubt that this is a source for an escalation. We will decide when and how to deal with this.

[Shlonsky] Do you ultimately see a possibility of avoiding a total confrontation with Syria on this issue?

[Rabin] I do not think that Israel's goal is an all-out confrontation with Syria. We should exercise prudence and wisdom and adopt the appropriate methods.

HA'ARETZ on Warnings to Amal

TA051003 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The main significant change that has occurred recently in southern Lebanon is an increase in the Shi'ite organization Amal's involvement in direct action against Israel, and a significant increase in its attempts to attack the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. This is what military sources believe. The change in Amal's activity began after pressure was put on the organization by all the other elements in the area, including Syria.

Recently, Israeli military sources in southern Lebanon warned the Shi'ite inhabitants of southern Lebanon not to collaborate with the Palestinians because the local situation could again deteriorate into one similar to that prevailing when the Palestinians were in control of the area. The warning was given as a result of the aid the Shi'ite population is extending to the Palestinians, who are again trying to consolidate themselves in the area.

Amal's main potential base for political power is the Shi'ite population; therefore, it must be made to put pressure on Amal to return to its previous path and decrease its involvement in terrorist attacks. The way to being this about is to put massive pressure on the Shi'ite villages north of the security strip by firing at areas where people are found organizing for actions against Israel, and by economic pressure. If the inhabitants of the Shi'ite villages are forced to flee from their homes, as happened with the

inhabitants of Kunin, or if they suffer serious economic harm, they will begin to put pressure on the Amal leadership. Only if Amal reaches the conclusion that there is danger of a rift between it and the Shi'ite population of the south is there any chance of it changing its methods.

The same senior sources say that through our actions we must explain the difference between the way the Shi'ite inhabitants outside the security strip live, and the way those inside it live.

The senior sources emphasized that patience must be applied in southern Lebanon, and the IDF's freedom of maneuver in the area must not be restricted. It would be an error to restrict our reactions to specific targets; as stated, pressure must be put on entire areas and their populations reminded of the horrific period when the Palestinians were in control.

After military pressure on the strip itself and attacks against the ASL failed to cause the collapse of the security strip, the Amal leadership decided that action should also be taken against targets in Israel.

As a result, the organization is following two paths. The first is cooperation with the Palestinians in the south, particularly with members of the rejectionist front organizations, and the second is firing at targets inside Israel.

Cooperation with the Palestinians is taking the form of establishing joint squads and supplying weapons to the Palestinian organizations. It has been reported that there are two reasons for the different types of cooperation: In some of the incidents, Amal is not interested in being directly identified with the perpetrators of the attacks and would prefer the accusing finger to be pointed at the Palestinians. In addition to this, the Amal fighters lack the professional skills of the Palestinians. It appears that those responsible for the attack on the village of Kunin last week, in which two ASL soldiers were killed and an IDF officer wounded, were Palestinians. Senior IDF sources say that if the current process continues and Amal deepens its involvement in attacks against Israel, we will have to take retaliatory action, taking advantage of the Shi'ite organization's weak points. The reference is to putting pressure on the Shi'ite population living north of the security strip.

Peres on Contacts With Egypt, Syrian Tension

TA071105 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1033 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Less than an hour ago Prime Minister Shim'on Peres discussed the latest contacts with Egypt and the differences of opinion with Minister Shamir. He said the current situation is ripe for a decision and we will push this decision through in the Inner Cabinet. In his view, the problem is not that of Tabah, but of relations with the southern section of the country as a whole. [as heard] In reply to a question by our correspondent Eli Yudis as to whether Egypt would make normalization of relations dependent on the PLO's inclusion in an international conference, the prime minister said that Egypt had not set such a condition or showed signs of setting such a condition.

Referring to the recent tension with Syria, the prime minister said that Syria has not reached a situation where it can permit itself a military confrontation with Israel, although its army has become so strong over the last few years that it has become unrecognizable. However, he believes there is danger of a conflagration with the Syrians. The main danger is an uncontrolled chain of military moves or political statements that could lead to a general conflagration. He expressed the solution in one short sentence: restraint in words, not just restraint in missiles.

On another matter, Peres noted that over the past few years Libya has been aiding terrorism with installations, training, the use of diplomatic pouches, and financial aid totaling billions of dollars.

Shamir, Peres 'Close to Agreement'

TA070655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Prior to the larger summit between Peres and Mubarak that is being discussed so much, the prime minister is holding a local summit. This time the advisers report that the prime minister and vice prime minister are close to an agreement regarding the political package deal that is to lead to a thaw in relations with Egypt. Tabah, of course, is at the center of this package deal. The two men met at the prime minister's residence and our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio with a report:

Indeed, the headlines are that the prime minister and vice prime minister are close to a decision, and we no longer know who beat down whom. An optimistic spirit was prominent in the short communique the two offices issued last night. The Prime Minister's Office says that within a few days the material will be ready for a decision by the Inner Cabinet. The vice prime minister's office says that the contacts between Peres and Shamir will continue, showing a positive trend. The story is that teams from both offices will continue examining the clarifications that have arrived from Egypt. Negotiations with the Egyptian president have been proposed, and now the aides will get down to work.

The document prepared for Minister Shamir by his aides in preparation for his meeting with Mr Peres contains many points that still require further explanations from the Egyptians. According to the aides, this refers to receiving genuine promises from the Egyptians in return for agreement to accepting arbitration on Tabah, promises that they will fill the peace agreement with substance. The assessment is that Mr Shamir finally seems to be convinced that there has been genuine progress in the contacts with the Egyptians and that the time has come to make decisions.

What must still be done prior to a decision by the Inner Cabinet, more than anything else, is a preparing of the ground among the Likud ministers; that is all. The Inner Cabinet may discuss the proposed package deal with Egypt next week, even before Mr Peres' trip abroad. Sources close to Mr Shamir said last night that his intransigence was what helped reach the achievements that have been obtained. Sources from the Prime Minister's

Office reacted by saying that they are prepared not to receive glory for the achievements; the main thing is that something should start moving between Jerusalem and Cairo.

Mubarak Letter Includes Peace Process Demand

TA061042 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
6 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The latest message addressed to Israel and signed by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak includes the demand that Israel reach an agreement soon on the convening of an international conference and hints that the PLO should be allowed to participate in that conference. In the letter, the Egyptian president also demands that Israel improve the civil rights situation in the territories. This *HA'ARETZ* correspondent points out that so far no source has published the part of the message that deals with the peace process, even though that portion takes up more than half of the message.

Among other things, the 24 December 1985 message says: The next few months will be criticial for the peace process. The conclusion of the Tabah conflict will provide further momentum for peace and a comprehensive solution in the Middle East. It is imperative that an agreement be reached on the convening of an international conference with the participation of all the parties involved, including the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. This naturally requires a substantial improvement in the political atmosphere in the conquered territorics, not only in terms of a better quality of life, but also in terms of political freedom and civil rights.

Jerusalem's assessment of this message and statements by the Egyptian foreign minister at the Egyptian National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, states that President Mubarak no longer regards the solution of the Tabah problem as the sole condition to improving ties with Israel. The assessment goes on to say that only an expansion of the peace process and the inclusion of additional Arab countries in a comprehensive solution can bring about a breakthrough in Egyptian-Israeli relations.

IDF Confirms No Force 17 Headquarters in Egypt

TA061852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] IDF sources have confirmed that there are no Force 17 headquarters in Egypt, and that terrorists from this force do not leave from Egypt to carry out attacks in Israel. The sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Cairo cannot be accused of assisting terrorists, and emphasized that Egypt strongly adheres to the military clauses in the peace accords. Last week, the German *DIE WELT* published a report stating that President Mubarak had permitted Force 17 to move its headquarters from Tunis to Cairo. The Egyptian news agency categorically denied this report.

'Senior Source' Denies Syria Has New Soviet Tanks

TA050610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] According to a senior military source, reports that Syria has received the latest model TA-80 tanks from the Soviet Union are untrue. Reports that the Soviets are to provide a large number of the tanks to the Syrian Army have been appearing in foreign newspapers in recent weeks.

U.S. To Buy Drones; Others Expected To Follow

TA070727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. Navy is to purchase drones from Israel. In the first stage, the purchase will include three systems, each containing eight Pioneer drones. The deal totals about $6 million. The deputy director of the Mazlat Company, Yisra'el Geva', has told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that sales of the pilotless plane are now also expected to the U.S. Army and Air Force. In his opinion, countries that have hesitated so far on whether to purchase the drone will now change their minds. Mr Geva' explained that the drone takes off from a launcher, the system is carried by four vehicles, and that at the end of a mission the aircraft can land on an aircraft carrier.

'Satisfaction' Over Husayn-Al-Asad Meeting Noted

TA060916 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] Political sources in Jerusalem last night expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting between King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. U.S. sources reporting on the meeting also expressed satisfaction over the fact that King Husayn is still determined to work toward promoting the peace process in the region.

Jerusalem is likewise encouraged by King Husayn's intention to amend the bill on parliamentary elections in order to permit greater representation for West Bank inhabitants.

Sanyurah on Possible Break of Peace Talks Deadlock

TA041947 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Journalist Hanna Sanyurah, who is slated to represent the Palestinians in a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for peace talks, believes the PLO may recognize Israel's right to exist if Israel and the United States recognize the right of the existence of a Palestinian state. Sanyurah talked today in a rally which marked the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Council for Israeli-Palestine Peace.

According to Sanyurah, it is thus possible to break the deadlock in the deliberations aimed at paving the way to negotiations created in the wake of the PLO's refusal to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Sanyurah returned from a visit to Jordan 2 days ago. In Amman he met with senior Palestinian personages, among others, and discussed with them the chances of the political process. Sanyurah emphasized that he was expressing his personal view, which does not reflect an official PLO position.

Movement of Ethiopian Jews to Sudan Reported
TA032030 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The British Jewish magazine, *JEWISH CHRONICLE*, disclosed today that the exit of Jews from Ethiopia to the Sudan has resumed. This publication reports that in recent weeks 1,000 Ethiopian Jews have crossed the border to eastern Sudan and are being held in a special camp to prevent their exit for Israel. It may be recalled that the trial of ex-regime officials is under way in Khartoum now for having allowed the flight of Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

European Parliament Chairman Addresses Knesset
TA061633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Pierre Pflimlin, the chairman of the European Parliament, has declared that his organization will closely follow the process of Spain and Portugal's entry into the EEC to ensure that Israel is not harmed in any way. He expressed the hope that it will be possible to extend the EEC's guarantees preserving the size of Israel's exports to new products as well. Pierre Pflimlin addressed the Knesset plenum after having been welcomed in an official reception at the entrance to the Knesset building. He praised the democratic tradition in Israel and the strong ties between the Knesset and the European Parliament.

POST on Effects of Long-Term IDF Budget Cuts
TA060849 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The Israel Defence Forces workplan for 1986 presented to the cabinet by the senior echelons of the general staff and Defence Minister Rabin yesterday represents a substantial cut in the activities of the army, in the scope of its training and in its research and development programmes.

The seven-hour meeting, during which the ministers were informed of the implications of budget cuts on long- and short-term defence posture, was defined as a security cabinet session, with its contents secret.

The picture painted by the general staff reflects not only the latest cut of $100m., but the result of seven years of progressive cuts to the defence budget, forcing the IDF to institute, among others, the following measures:

— A drastic cut in the use of live ammunition and vehicles for training, as well as in the number of reserve days;

— The shelving of research and development programmes;

— The suspension of several major building projects;

— A re-evaluation of the Lavi warplane project in which $1.2 billion has already been invested.

Because of inadequate salaries and lack of promotion opportunities, the IDF has already lost highly skilled officers and other ranks at both the operational and maintenance levels. There are many less recruits for permanent service than before.

The culminative budget cuts and their implications as presented yesterday concentrated mainly on the long-term damage to Israel's ability to defend itself. The $100m. saved by Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, coupled with the quiet on both the Egyptian and Jordanian fronts, enables the IDF to deal adequately with any tactical threat, such as escalation with Syria. But the cuts in training, procurement and development, and specifically the worrisome exodus of trained manpower, could have critical implications.

In an effort to use money more efficiently, the general staff has given units more autonomy in appropriating their funds, it was reported.

The general staff and the Defence Ministry will also have to decide on a restructuring of priorities within the IDF so as to minimize the long-term impact.

In this re-assessment of priorities will fall the fate of the Lavi fighter. Among the options being discussed is finding an American co-investor in the programme. Defence Ministry officials feel that to cancel the project after so much American aid money has been invested in it, and the damage of doing so to Israel's high-technology military infrastructure, makes cancelling impractical.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting Rabin was reported to have said that work on the Lavi, the first prototype of which is scheduled to fly in September, would continue.

The work-plan was not presented to the cabinet for approval, but to emphasize to the ministers the critical nature of the situation.

Druze, Local Golan Councils Resume Cooperation
TA051209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] On the Golan Heights, the council of the Druze town of Majdal Shams has resumed cooperation with the Golan Heights local council after a break of some years. This means developments projects, including road building, can go ahead again. Majdal Shams residents have resumed payment of taxes for water, sanitation, and electricity.

Car, Bus Stoned in West Bank; Slight Injuries
TA070714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] A woman and her baby girl suffered slight cuts yesterday from glass splinters when the car in which they were riding was stoned in Bayt Sahur, near Bethlehem. Both of them were treated on the spot.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that stones were also thrown during the night at a bus driving from Qiryat Arba' toward the Makhpelah Cave. The windshield of the bus was shattered, but nobody was hurt.

Briefs

1985 Immigration Statistics — In 1985, 12,237 Jews immigrated to Israel. This is the smallest number of Jews immigrating in 1 year since the establishment of the state. This figure also includes 815 returning residents. The 1985 immigrants are divided according to continent of origin, as follows: In 1985, 586 Jews immigrated from the Asian countries, compared with 664 in 1984. There were 2,499 immigrants from Africa, compared with 4,050 in 1984. There were 1,621 immigrants from Eastern Europe, of whom 340 were Jews from the Soviet Union, compared with 2,227 in 1984. There were 2,441 immigrants from Europe compared with 3,394 in 1984, and the number of people who were forced [as published] to immigrate from North America was 2,640 compared with 3,718 in 1984. There were 1,456 Jewish immigrants from the Latin American countries in 1985, compared with 1,893 the previous year. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jan 86 p 2 TA]*

Dec Emigration From USSR — Last month, 92 Jews left the Soviet Union, but only 10 of them immigrated to Israel. All in all, some 1,140 Jews left the Soviet Union in 1985, and only a little more than one-third of that figure came to Israel. [Excerpts] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Jan 86 TA]*

1985 Industrial Production — Israel's industrial production (excluding that of diamonds) decreased in the third quarter of 1985 by 3.5 percent. The Central Bureau of Statistics, reported this, noting that this decrease in production comes after a 2-percent increase in the second quarter of the year, and a 3.5-percent increase in the first quarter of 1985. Our correspondent points out that the industrial production in the third quarter of the year decreased as a result of wage erosion and a drop in demand. It appears that the most prominent decreases of between 9 and 11 percent occurred in the food, metals, wood, and printing sectors. Decreases of between 4 and 7 percent were registered in the areas of textiles, chemical products, rubber and plastic goods, machinery, and conveyance vehicles. Less sharp decreases of between 1 and 3 percent were registered in the clothing and paper sectors. In contrast, there were large production increases of 17 percent in the mining and quarrying sectors, and of 5 percent in the fields of electric and electronic equipment. During the first 9 months of the year there was an increase of 4 percent in the level of industrial production in comparison to the same period last year. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics also show that the worker's output during one working day increased by approximately 4 percent during the first 9 months of the year. The data also show that the daily work wage in industry decreased in the first 9 months of 1985 by 6.5 percent compared to the same period last year. [Text] *[Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 31 Dec 85 p 1 TA]*

1985 Exports Statistics — Exports from Israel in 1985 increased by 8 percent. A 7-percent increase was registered for industrial exports, while agricultural exports decreased by 10 percent. Our economic affairs correspondent Ze'ev Hasper notes that this data shows that the increase in exports in general, and in industrial exports in particular, did not match earlier predictions. Moreover, exports during November and December decreased by 16 percent compared to the two previous months. [Text] *[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1449 GMT 6 Jan 86 TA]*

Foreign Currency Reserves — Last month the foreign currency reserves fell by $67 million and stood at $3.19 billion. This was reported today by the Bank of Israel. It was also reported that last month the government absorbed approximately 71 million new shekels. The Finance Ministry reported that during the 3d quarter of the fiscal year, government spendings decreased by 3 percent in comparison to the 2d quarter. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Jan 86 TA]*

Tax Collections, Government Spending — In December 1985 the government collected from the public 71,300,000 new shekels, mostly through income taxes. In December the government and the Bank of Israel redeemed savings programs and compulsory bonds worth about 700,000,000 new shekels, but this entire sum was reinvested by the public. The Treasury data indicated that the downward trend in government expenditures that began upon the introduction of the last economic plan alos continued during the last 3 months of 1985. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 3 Jan 86 TA]*

Unemployment Statistics — There was a significant increase in unemployment during the last 3 months of 1985. This emerges from a new report by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare's Manpower Planning Authority. During this time, the number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by 35 percent. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Dec 85 p 20 TA]*

LIBYA

Part of 'Strategic Reserves' Called Up 7 Jan

LD070843 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA) — It has been learned that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has called up part of its strategic reserves as of last night.

Mediterranean Islands, Bases Warned of C[illegible]nterattack

LD070910 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jan (JANA) — It has now been confirmed that a squadron of Israeli military planes were deployed yesterday from their bases in occupied Palestine to an American aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean.

It was confirmed also that the United States has brought a squadron of strategic electronic support YR and LO [not further identified] planes to Sigonella base in Sicily.

This proves the premeditated U.S. and Israeli intention to launch an armed aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We warn the aggressors against committing an aggression and hold them responsible for any rash venture they embark upon. We alert world public opinion that preparations for aggression have been completed and that the United States and Israel are held responsible for the grave consequences about which we have repeatedly warned.

Any island in the Mediterranean or any base used to whatever degree in launching an aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will be devastated and the countries to whom such islands and bases belong will be responsible for this.

U.S. 'Frightened' in Face of People's Firmness

LD071350 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[From the news headlines]

[Text] Despite all its military preparations, the U.S. Administration has become reluctant and frightened in the face of the firmness of the Libyan Arab people.

Basic People's Congresses Continue Meetings

Pledge To Destroy 6th Fleet

LD062325 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Proceedings of basic people's congress session in Misallatah — live]

[Excerpts] [Chanting crowd] One signal from you O Mu'ammar, and the 6th Fleet will be destroyed! O leader, do not worry. We can drown America with blood! [Passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya, it will be the start of an endless war against imperialism and Zionism.

I propose a draft cable to the brother leader, theoritician, ideologist Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [applause]

[Chanting crowd] The revolutionary people of Misallatah will protect Al-Fatih and its achievements. One signal from you, O Mu'ammar, and the 6th Fleet will be destroyed! O Leader, do not worry; we can drown America with blood!

[Unidentified speaker] Brother educator and thinker Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi: Salutation of the great Al-Fatah, in the shadow of reinforcing the authority of the people and firmly establishing the pillars of direct democracy, the Basic People's Congress in Misallatah is being convened in its third ordinary session for 1985. We declare our adherence to the people's authority and our permanent readiness to die for it by joining the Revolutionary Green Guards to defend our revolution and our leader. We also strongly emphasize that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the educator, ideologist, guide, thinker and leader. [Chanting indistinct] In affirming the leading and pioneering role of the Jamahiriyah regarding Arab and Islamic unity and also its efforts to secure freedom for man everywhere despite the pressures of America, Zionism, and world reaction, we say to you very sincerely that we are always at your disposal in marching forward side by side as strong soldiers ready to confront the enemies of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The revolutionary struggle continues. Signed: Masses of the Basic People's Congress at Misallatah.

[Chanting] One signal from you O Mu'ammar, and the 6th Fleet is destroyed.

Women's Group Supports Al-Qadhdhafi

LD062320 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Proceedings of Basic People's Congress of Al-Sharara al-Ula in Sabha; monitored in progress — live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified Woman] In the name of God and the name of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. We, the Libyans, naturally all of us know that America is challenging us. Every Libyan woman is fully aware of this. Thanks to God, we have full mobilization now. Every Libyan woman is out; those who are not trained should go for training and we are all ready to defend our country. We are all trained and everything is available. Our sons are trained and our daughters are trained. Anyone who is not trained must go for training. That is it, and to hell with America and its friends. We are neither afraid of America nor are we intimidated by its forces. America can do nothing to us nor can it affect anything. The homeland is a responsibility for every citizen and we will all defend our country.

[Second unidentified woman] Thanks to God we are trained women, and we are ready to confront America head on. Every woman is trained, even the unborn child. To hell with America!

[Unidentified girl] In the name of God and the name of Al-Fatih the great, we are the people of the Great al-Fatih. In our hands are authority, wealth, and arms. We defend our achievements and our land. To hell with America!

[Third unidentified woman] I see this congress, the congress of Al-Sharara, issues a statement concerning the American provocation.

[Fourth unidentified woman] I see that we issue a resolution in which we stress the freedom of woman and her confrontation with America and others apart from America. We have to show the world that women in the Jamahiriyah are free, possess arms in their hands, and are not afraid of America or other countries.

[Unidentified member of the rostrum] In the name of God and the name of Great al-Fatih. This is the statement of the basic people's congress — the women's grouping at Al-Sharara and the masses of the basic people's congress — the women's grouping at Al-Sharara, while convening its emergency meeting to discuss the American and Zionist gangs' provocations and threats. We pronounce the following:

First: The congress is to be considered as a military barrack to answer the threats and provocations of the imperialists, Americans, and Zionists and to strike at whoever seeks to harm the achievements of Great al-Fatih Revolution. [Chanting]

Second: The masses of the congress would turn into suicide squads to avenge themselves on the leader of world terrorism, America.

Third: The congress decides to join the Green Guards to defend their leader and their giant revolution. [Chanting: O, Reagan, to hell with you and your fleet]

The congress also declares and strongly warns the countries of the world against opening their countries to the invading American forces to launch an aggression on the Jamahiriyah, as this will transfer the battle to their territories.

The masses of this congress, while taking these resolutions, affirm to the whole world that each of them is with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They support all liberation movements and oppressed people and will work for their liberation from all forms of chains. They declare this stand and will not stop, no matter what price they pay. Forward! The revolutionary struggle continues.

Signed: The masses of the basic people's congress — the women's grouping at Al-Sharara. [chanting]

Further International Support for Postion Noted

USSR Ministry Remarks Cited

LD070236 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2003 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has officially condemned U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab people. It denounced U.S. provocations which are hostile to the Jamahiriyah and its people. Vladimir Lomeyko, the press spokesman at the Soviet Foreign Ministry said: We condemn force and the threat to use it against the Jamahiriyah and Syria. We also condemn the military hysteria being fanned around these two countries.

He added that the Soviet Union denounces all the attempts to carry out military actions against sovereign states. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman described the imperialist threats against the Libyan Arab people as an example of U.S. imperialism.

Lomeyko in his statement today dealing with the the U.S. threats and statements, added that the anti-Libyan hysteria is totally baseless and that the United States is trying to create explosive regional crises. He noted that the United States works to show off its military might. The spokesman explained that the U.S. Administration has been trying its best to undermine regional regimes and subjugate the people who reject U.S. policy and hegemony. He pointed out the actions the U.S. Administration has been taking against these nations from imposing blockades to threatening to launch aggression against them.

The Soviet spokesman affirmed that the United States, through its direct threats against the Libyan Arab people, is trying to display its right to intervene in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and practice the policy of official terrorism against them.

The spokesman pointed out the premeditated intention of the U.S. Administration to transgress against the Jamhiriyah people. He said that there are many examples which point to the intention of committing aggression.

King Fahd Stresses Support

LD062053 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2003 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been in contact by telephone today with the brother leader of the revolution. King Fahd stressed, during this contact, that the stand of Saudi Arabia is the same as Libya's and that Saudi Arabia stands very strongly by the side of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting the imperialist and Zionist threats. He said that Saudi Arabia places all of its material and moral capabilities on the side of the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting these threats. King Fahd also stressed to the brother leader that his stand is with that of the leader, and that he supports him and the Arab Libyan people in both good and bad times.

African-Arab Union Figure Comments

LD070342 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Day Ould Sidi Baba, the head of the Moroccan side in charge of the economic and political committees of the Arab-African Union affirmed that the attitude of the Moroccan Kingdom toward the U.S. and Zionist threats against the Jamahiriyah people was defined by the Moroccan representative 3 days ago in

Tunis. The representative voiced total solidarity with Libya and a resolution was issued by the Arab League denouncing the U.S. threats against the Libyan Arab people.

Brother Day arrived in Tripoli yesterday heading a delegation from fraternal Morocco including members of the political and the economic committees of the Arab-African Union on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. In a statement to the JANA reporter, he added: We, as a parliamentary body, want also to express the same preparations against these threats against the Jamahiriyah and denounce them. Th is because such threats are not only directed against Libya but also at the entire Arab nation and against Africa and all the freedom and peace-loving forces.

Brother Day said in his statement: I convey greetings and esteem to the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution who is defending to the death the dignity of the Arab nation and its freedom and independence. I also convey greetings to the sons of this part of our Arab homeland and their attitudes which made them stand in the forefront of the Arab, Islamic, and African vanguards.

World Figures, Media, Groups

LD061843 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 6 Jan 86

["Support Messages for Al-Jamahiriyah From Many Progressive Organizations and Friendly Countries" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 24, Jan. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In a telephone contact between the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, with the leader of the revolution, he stresses that Syria has announced that it has placed all its capabilities at the disposal of the Libyan Arab people to confront US-Zionist threats. So have People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iran, the Palestine National Salvation Front, the League of the Arab States.

Arab newspaper media has also condemned the US-Zionist provocative threats against Al-Jamahiriyah. The Algerian daily, *AL-CHAAB*, has warned of the danger represented by US-Zionist schemes and threats, the Kuwaiti radio, TV stations and dailies have displayed their solidarity with the Libyan-Arab people.

In United Arab Emirates, the news media condemned the official Arab silence on these threats against Al-Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] calling for supporting it against the aggressive US-Zionist threats.

Usamah al-Baz of Egypt says that they oppose any Israeli action against any Arab country, adding that they have not received any word from their friends, the Americans, and that they are sure that the people in Washington is not happy with or looking forward for a military action.

The Egyptian official daily, *AL-AHRAM*, has called for self-control and not to launch any action against Libya.

The Iraqi ambassador in Washington rejected yesterday to support the scheme of the US Administration in its aggressive campaign against Libya, stressing his country's commitment to the resolution passed by the Arab League that expressed its support for Al-Jamahiriyah's stance. In his interview with CNN networks, he said that US status in the Middle East would be affected and harmed especially its relations with the Arab states because of its aggressive actions against Al-Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese ambassador to Al-Jamahiriyah has also condemned the silence of Arab rulers on the Zionist-US imperialist threats against the Libyan Arab people. In comments he has made to the Al-Jamahiriyah's TV, he says that this silence reflects the depth of (?degradation) our Arab nation is placed in.

In their telegrams of support to the leader of the revolution, Arab and African professional associations have expressed their support for Al-Jamahiriyah in confronting the Zionists and US imperialists.

The international solidarity organization of progressive people [as received] has also expressed its full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people. Its president says that the stands of US imperialism against the Libyan Arab people is looked down upon by all peace and freedom-loving people.

Also, the general secretariat of Cypriot farmers and the Arab-Cypriot friendship newspaper have condemned US imperialist-Zionist threats directed against Al-Jamahiriyah, stressing in its communique released in Moscow that such schemes have greatly annoyed the Soviet people.

The Iranian president and speaker of parliament (Majlis) have stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran supports and backs Al-Jamahiriyah in facing up to US imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

Malta Condemns 'Threats'

LD062142 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Valletta, Rabi Athani 24, Jan 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Maltese Government condemned yesterday the U.S.-Zionist military threats against Al-Jamahiriyah.

The Maltese prime minister, Dr Carmelo Mifsud, in comments he made in conversation with the regional committee of Gozo District said that his government was against any military action against Al-Jamahiriyah, warning of the dire consequences should USA and the Zionists get involved in any war in the Mediterranean sea.

Ghana's Rawlings Telephones

LD071011 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 25, Jan. 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, made telephone contact yesterday with the leader of the revolution, stressing that Ghana still stands by its stance stated by it condemning U.S.-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people and its revolution.

Rawlings also emphasizes in his telephone conversation with the leader of the revolution that the people of Ghana and its revolution stand by the people of Al-Jamahiriyah in countering these threats.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Meets Arab, Foreign Envoys

LD061528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] This morning in Tripoli, the People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison held a meeting with ambassadors of Arab countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah. The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison briefed Arab ambassadors on U.S. and Zionist amassments and threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the developments of action by the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy. At this meeting Arab ambassadors voiced their countries' solidarity and standing with the Libyan Arab people in confronting the U.S. and Zionist campaign of threats.

This afternoon, the People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison held a meeting in Tripoli with the heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah and explained the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's position regarding the campaign of aggression by the United States against the Libyan Arab people. The heads of foreign diplomatic missions promised to convey this to their governments.

Guerilla Movements Meeting To Be Held in Tripoli

LD031744 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] It is worth noting that the New Caledonia Kanak Movement, which is seeking independence from france, has decided to send a delegation to the World Conference of Guerrilla Movements which will be held in Libya in the near future. Approximately 17 members of the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front] participated in a military training course in Libya a year ago. The forthcoming conference may assemble at least 200 guerrilla movements in Tripoli.

Palestinian Struggle Not Seen as Terrorism

LD061527 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jan (JANA) — Under the title: "We Frighten But We Do Not Fear," *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*, which is published by the revolutionary committees, said here today that it is the right of the Arab Palestinian people to revolt, retaliate, avenge themselves, and throw the Zionists, wherever they are, into a red hot inferno. This is because it is the Zionists who pushed them and forced them to carry out legitimate field fida'i operations which the Zionists wrongly describe as terrorist, irresponsible, and against international law. *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* pointed out that the Arab Palestinian people carry out sacred, revenge-seeking operations in retaliation for what was done by the racist Zionists, and is for this reason an indisputably legitimate action. *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* added that the stupid, amusing voices which describe or which give an imperialist, U.S. meaning to these actions as "terrorism" should review their accounts, correct their estimates, end their condemnation, and change. They should support those actions, which are carried out by the Palestinians on behalf of the world in order to remove the destructive danger that does not only threaten the Arab nation, but security and peace in the whole world.

The paper also said that the Palestinians' action was an avenging reaction to what was carried out by Zionist aircraft on Tunisia, where they killed scores of Palestinians.

It added that the noble Palestinian revolutionaries will continue the struggle as long as the Arab Palestinian people remain deprived of their land and all their rights, and are pursued everywhere. World support for the struggle of this noble people will continue as well until they are recognized, and the state of Palestine is recognized. It is a sacred struggle for the sake of freedom. It cannot be described as terrorism, and does not come within the framework of terrorist acts, which are carried out by criminals and murderers who are only motivated by money, theft, and guilty revenge.Palestinian action today is similar to what was carried out by many people to obtain freedom and independence, and to regain their territories and rights. This is similar to what was carried out by the Americans themselves when they waged persistent wars against English colonialism which was occupying the United States, and the Italians when they waged savage wars against Austria, France, and Germany when they regained their homeland from Denmark, Austria, and France.

AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR said that yesterday the people of these countries were similar to the Arab Palestinian people today, struggling for the sake of freedom and unity. It was as legitimate a struggle and as legitimate an action as the situation of the Palestinian people today, who are struggling in order to regain their land from the Zionist occupier. For this reason, it possess the same legitimacy — the legitimacy of the rifle that was practiced by people in order to achieve their freedom, independence, and dignity on their land.

It added that the Palestinians are forced to retaliate against all the Zionists' actions, which are still continuing — barbaric and criminal actions against the Palestinian people, who were illegitimately expelled from their land, exiled, and pursued everywhere. Thus, the Palestinian people are forced to bear all this until the vile phenomenon, which is called the state of Israel, disappears and until the Palestinian people return to their land and establish their state on it: the state of Palestine. This is just like the Americans who were forced to fight British colonialism, and like the Angolans who were forced to fight Portuguese colonialism until it left.

Jallud Confers With Chad's Oueddi, GUNT Officials

LD052002 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1739 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli 5 Jan (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud conferred today with the chairman and members of the Chadian National Unity Government [GUNT]. The meeting was attended by Goukouni Oueddei, Mahmat Abba Said, Acheikh ibn Oumar, Adoum Togoi, the minister of defense,

Rakhis Manani, the delegate for defense, Ousmane Djouda, the delegate for education and culture, [name indistinct] the minister of interior, Facho Balaam, the minister of foreign affairs, (?Ali Mahmat Zayd), the delegate for health, and Nadjita, the minister of economy and finance.

AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR said the U.S.-Zionist threat is the height of terrorism and aggression, not only against Libya but also against the Arab nation and its honorable men. This will push the world toward war, because the Libyan reply to agression will not be limited, but strong, comprehensive and final on land, at sea, and in the air. Either the Arab people and the Arab nation will remain, or Zionism and imperialism will remain, because aggression against Libya would mean aggression against a state which is free, strong, and capable of replying in an unthinkable way and with a means that is not known to the United States and Zionists. *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* concluded its editorial saying that we realize that these U.S. and Zionist threats are nothing more than a tempest in a tea cup that will soon disappear before the massive Jamahiriyah might of the Libyan people, the extent of which is known more by our enemies than by our friends.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Mali Envoy With Message

LD052145 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received today Mr Modibo Keita, the personal envoy of the Malian president who handed him a written message from President Moussa Traore.

The Malian envoy conveyed the thanks of President Moussa Traore and his gratitude for the efforts exerted by the brother leader of the revolution towards stopping the armed conflict between Mali and the Jamahiriyah of Burkina. He stressed his appreciation of the efforts exerted by the leader which led to the cease-fire.

Airlines Reports Exit Visas Needed After 1 Feb

LD051717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Arab Libyan Airlines announces to the brother travelers using its services to all destinations who have already reserved seats on its flights after 1 February 1986 that they must get in touch with the reservations and sales offices to review and reconfirm their reservations, and to obtain the required travel tickets. This must be from now until 20 January 1986.

Anyone who does not reconfirm his reservation and get his travel tickets during this period, i.e. before 20 January 1986, will have his reservation canceled. The company would have no legal liability for the consequences of such a cancelation, given that reservation and issuance of new tickets on scheduled flights after 1 February 1986 will take place only after an exit visa has been obtained.

Would the brother travelers, please, show understanding and cooperation toward the implementation of these regulatory measures in the service of public interest.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Views Libyan-U.S. Developments

JN061822 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has announced that Sudan is aware of the recent changes in the Mediterranean zone and of the movements of the U.S. 6th Fleet. During his meeting with media officials today, he said: Proceeding from our firm position as advocates of peace and other people's sovereignty, we in Sudan reject any interference in the domestic affairs of any country in the region under any slogan. We also believe that the interference of any superpower in the region's affairs will lead to the interference of the second superpower, which will result in a conflict in the region.

Dr al-Jazuli added: Because Libya is a neighboring and fraternal country, Sudan will oppose any attempt to endanger Libya's independence, territorial integrity, and people. He also said that Sudan is against terrorism and that President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has also stressed that he is against it. He added: But we should distinguish between the legitimate struggle for liberation and the defense of the homeland, entity, and existence, on the one hand, and terrorism on the other. The acts of violence that erupt in the various parts of the world from time to time cannot be limited by the use of more violence

Dr al-Jazuli also said that Sudan has not yet held any contacts on the situation between Libya and the United States and that in light of the available information Sudan will adopt a position. He added that if there is any need for Sudan to support Libya or secure Arab support, Sudan will not spare any effort.

Regarding Sudan's steps to ease tension between Egypt and Libya following the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, he explained that he held contacts with the Egyptian ambassador and that the foreign minister also held contacts with the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau. He added that during the contacts, the Egyptian and the Libyan sides stressed that they were concerned about Arab ties and dialogue. Regarding the Eritrean issue, he said that Sudan has no right to interfere in Ethiopian affairs, that Eritrea is now part of Ethiopia, and that on the basis of good-neighborliness and security in the region, Sudan and Ethiopia should resume joint activity to reach a solution to the two countries' problems without any interference in each other's domestic affairs.

Libyan Envoy on U.S. 'Plan' Against Al-Qadhdhafi

JN071015 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 7 (SUNA) — A plan for assassinating Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by the U.S. Administration has been discovered, the head of the Libyan brotherliness office (Embassy) here, Jum'ah al-Fazani, told the daily *AL-AYYAM* here today.

The Libyan official also accused the U.S. of using 'immoral means' for carrying out this plan.

Al-Fazani strongly denounced the American threats to hit Libya. He asserted that the real terrorists are the Americans and the Israelis.

We have publically committed ourselves to backing all liberation movements anywhere in the world, because we are convinced the struggle for freedom and liberty is a just struggle, he said.

The Libyan official speaking to the daily *AL-AYYAM* cited the case of the Sabra and Shatila massacre, the invasion of Grenada, the threats against Nicaragua and Libya as examples of Israeli-American terrorism.

Revolutionary Committees Condemn Anti-Libyan Plots
JN061234 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 6 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement has condemned the United States for its plots against Libya.

A statement issued by the movement here yesterday denounced U.S. blames on Libya.

The statement warned that any aggression against Libya signifies eruption of war in the Middle East and Mediterranean. Revolutionary Committees Movements is a pro-Libyan political organization formed in Libya during the defunct May regime and guided by the third universal theory of Libyan President [title as received] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Siwar al-Dhahab on Talks With John Garang
JN061916 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] New Halfa, 6 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council [TMC] chairman, has stressed that the government welcomes John Garang's agreement to hold a dialogue with the government, and expressed the belief that dialogue is the only way to solve the country's problems. In his speech during celebrations held here this morning, he said that the Armed Forces are still committed to a cease-fire although this decision has meant great losses for the Armed Forces.

He stressed the government's determination to go ahead with efforts to solve the problem of the south and to prepare an appropriate climate. He also said that the TMC will hand over authority to the people at the end of the transitional period in April.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Relieves Son of Presidential Adviser Post
LD071238 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba held a working session with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and interior minister, in the presence of Mansour Skhiri, minister and head of the Presidential Office, this morning in the presidential palace in Carthage.

Mohamed Mzali said that the president of the Republic has decided to terminate the duties of Habib Bourguiba Junior as a special adviser to the president, and his excellency signed an order to this effect.

ETHIOPIA

Resistance to Military Service Program Voiced

EA071121 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The Dergue's national program of military service has met with strong opposition from people in Eritrea. Parents and young people in (Ataklizan), Mandafara, and Adi Kwala recently thwarted the Dergue's preparations to round up young people that leaked out beforehand. All the young people ran away. The Dergue's attempt to take seventh and eighth-grade students was not successful, either. Moreover, plainclothesmen, who were ordered by the Dergue to shoot and capture any youths they found, refused to obey the order. In (Ataklizan) all schools are closed. Our people in Mandafara area and Adi Kwala oppose the national program of military service and refuse to surrender their young people.

Three Ethiopian teachers who opposed national military service have escaped from Dengolo. They are in the hands of the people's front, which will send them to safety in the country of their choice. These teachers, who came to the people's front on 5 January 1986, are (Tesfay Amde Meskel), headmaster of Dengelo School, and (Habte Mariam Gebrigziabhere) and (Hegush Bhanen).

KENYA

Moi Speaks of Hatred, Lack of Trust in Uganda

EA062236 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 1440 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Speech by President Moi at a public rally on 6 January at Kamukunji in Nakuru — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] As you know, Uganda has had problems for the last 20 years. For 20 years people have been killing one another. When one leader takes power, killings continue. When the other leader takes power, killings continue. Even education is disrupted. There is no proper direction, and we in Kenya thank God for keeping us the way we are. Let us remain like this, because the situation in Uganda, although I have tried as hard as I can and they signed the peace agreement... [sentence not completed].

There is nothing like trusting one another. They do not trust one another. Every one of them is suspicious of the other [preceding four words in English] and there is too much hatred, too. [Words indistinct] it is even a problem for them to meet. When one tries to bring them together, they reject it because they have been overcome by hatred. But all the people of Uganda want peace. I do not know what would have happened if I had gone to Uganda [applause], but I will go when the time is right. And I hope Tito [Okello] and Museveni will give first priority to the interests of their people. [applause]

The manner in which I am ruling you is not by the gun. I am ruling you with your consent. Is this true or not true? [applause]. If I am ruling you with your consent I have to be aware that though the power I possess rests on soldiers and a variety of weapons, that power emanates from you [preceding four words in English] and not from the gun [applause]. Not from the gun. The power you have conferred on me is to enable me to protect you. So that we can all live in peace. If the gun becomes the soldiers friend and he takes it with him to steal whenever he wants food, that country cannot be a good place to live.

As I have said before, they should form a joint military council. The Kamapala/Masaka/Mbarara road should be opened and Kampala should be made a peaceful place to live in.

Tanzanian Economic Problems Viewed

EA051734 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English 5 Jan 85 p4

["Letter From Dar:" "Tanzanian Economy Worrying"]

[Text] Tanzania's economy for the year 1985 was not satisfactory with continued shortages of foreign exchange, high cost of living, shortage of fuel and raw materials which had made life difficult to people.

Scarcity of foreign exhcnage made the country fail to import raw materials and spare parts for industries which ran far below capacity. In some cases certain industries had to sack or send their employees on compulsory leave.

According to 1984/85 report of the National Productivity Council, despite growing economic problems, there had been little effort to implement corrective measures.

The report says Tanzanians must face their economic problems, presently characterised by 21.1 percent decline in productivity in agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors during the last three years, with renewed vigour, imagination and determination.

Touching on large-scale agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors, the report noted that average combined productivity in the three areas had decreased considerably over the past three years starting 1982.

It is not only foreign exchange which hindered productivity and efficient operation, shortage of water, electricity and efficient manpower were the other main causes for low production.

In some cases, certain industries had to close down for months due to these factors, incurring heavy losses.

Regarding high cost of living and shortage of food items, people found it difficult to buy food items from appointed shops, but items like sugar, rice, wheat-flour and maize were readily obtained at black market prices.

Due to lack of farming technology and effective extensions services, ready availability of inputs, attractive incentives, goods and efficient market system and cost of production, there was shortage of food crop during 1984/85 which forced Tanzania to import 284,100 tons of grain.

Fuel shortage especially diesel had made things more unpleasant for both the country and peasants with cash and food crops lying uncollected from up-country points.

Large quantities of coffee and cotton were delayed before transportation to either ports or ginneries for processing, and bus fares and transport charges for goods had to rise due to shortage of fuel, prices of food also escalated.

The two-year old trade liberalisation programmes had not helped the ordinary people and peasants, as most of the imported goods could be considered luxuries and very expensive.

They included cosmetics, junk foods, canned beers, soft drinks, toys and myriads types of bites [as published] as well as imported Basmati rice, chocolates, pickles and English apple juice among others.

These goods had not been included in the original list on goods to be imported under this policy, but businessmen had ignored the government directives and imported them. Authorised goods for importation under the programme include motor vehicle spare parts and accessories, industrial machinery and spares, tractors and spares, lorries, pick-ups and buses, mens, womens and childrens clothes, shoes, socks and stockings. Others were cooking oils, tooth-paste, tooth brushes, soap materials, electrical appliances and equipment.

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Tells Army To Combat Loitering

EA062040 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — The deputy prime minister and minister of defense, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, has called on the People's Defense Force to set a shining example by fighting loitering and misappropriation of public funds, and by boosting production. He was delivering a paper on the work of the National Executive Committee's Defense Commission at a six-day seminar of commissars of the People's Defense Force and national service. Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim said the commissars have great responsibilities in combatting all those who wish to smear the defense force. Ndugu Salim, who is secretary of the Commission for Defense and Security of the National Executive Committee, said that in addition to combatting this situation, commissars should be frontrunners in defending party policy in practice and understanding it well.

UGANDA

Otunnu Discusses Measures on Reporting Crimes

MB040445 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Uganda's Military Council is apparently not too happy about the reporting yesterday of a press conference by the Army Commander Lieutenant General Basilio Okello. The report said that Gen Okello announced a ban on unauthorized reports on the country's security situation and that a press security committee was being set up. The report said no news regarding security should be printed or broadcast without clearance by the committee. In particular, the government appears to be concerned about the reportings of atrocities, rape, looting, and killing by government soldiers. On the line to Kampala, Robin White asked the foreign minister, Olara Otunnu, exactly what they objected to about the reports of yesterday's press conference.

[Begin recording] [Otunnu] Well, the purpose of the press statement given yesterday by the chief of defense forces, Lt Gen Basilio Okello, was first of all to express government's concern about the incidents which have been occurring in the Kampala area — incidents of robberies and killings in the Kampala area — and secondly, it was to outline to the public the measures which government is taking to contain the situation, and only as a small element of the statement was there provision for an arrangement which would make it easier for the press to get more accurate information first hand from security people about whatever they will have heard in the course of the day in various parts of the country, but the main thrust of this statement was completely ignored in the report which came out — the concern which the government feels about the incidents which have been occurring in Kampala and measures which the government has taken to contain the situation.

[White] In fact, exactly what are those measures that you are going to take?

[Otunnu] Well, there are a number of them. First of all, the government is moving to ensure that troops will return to barracks and those who do not have barracks to return to will be concentrated in designated areas so that it is easier to identify them and keep control over them. Secondly, the government is going to increase the number of security personnel who will conduct patrols in the area of Kampala to spot soldiers who are moving about without permission as well as individuals who may be harassing people in the area of Kampala. Thirdly, the government has established a security committee consisting of senior officers from the army and the police which will meet on a daily basis to monitor reports of any incidents in the Kampala areas and who will be responsible for taking appropriate action to deal with the reports which are coming in. Fourthly, the government is going to establish telephone lines in different localities in the Kampala area which will be manned on a 24-hour basis and the purpose of this will be to enable members of the public to have a number which they can ring when there are any suspicious developments in their areas and this will enable the mobile security people to come by and deal with such developments.

[White] Now, it is all very well to lay down guidelines, but isn't the truth of matter that there are awful a lot of soldiers at the moment who are determined to loot, steal, and kill at will?

[Otunnu] No, that is not true. You have a problem, a security problem. You must put [word indistinct] to resolve the problem in a systematic way. There is no magic wand which can automatically dissolve the problems which are occurring in the Kampala area and the way to go about it is to divide the programs,

which is what i was outlining -- a program with specific measures to be taken to contain the incidents.

[White] Coming to the measures announced yesterday against the press, what would you say to the criticism that you are trying to suppress the bad news about Uganda?

[Otunnu] No measures were announced against the press. This is misinformation. What has been set up is a committee which will make it possible for the press to find out from security people information about whatever they may have heard. If they hear that there has been some fighting in a particular area of the country, in a particular area of the city, instead of reporting on the basis of what they have heard or the rumors which are circulating, they will have a specific source within the security services which will provide them with accurate information. It was said over and over again during the press conference yesterday that any news which is true, any incident which has actually happened, will be reported. The press will be free to report any developments which are true. But our concern has been that there has been a tendency to play to sensationalism.

[White] But will journalists have to clear things with the security commission before they report it or if they know something to be true, will they be allowed to publish it without clearing it?

[Otunnu] If they know something to be true, they have nothing to fear whatsoever, but easy machinery has now been set up, and if a journalist, in spite of the machinery being there to crosscheck the facts, continues to report on the rumors and to misinform the public and to sensationalize, regardless of the facts, then, of course, the government cannot emain indifferent to that sort of development.

[White] What will happen to a journalist who transgresses? Will he be arrested?

[Otunnu] Well, no specific measures have in fact been outlined as to what will happen to somebody who publishes what is not true, but the most important thing is that the journalists are free to report the facts without any inhibition. They do not have to crosscheck that with the security committee, but that they now have available a source where they can crosscheck their facts.

[White] Could I put you a specific example. If a journalist himself sees a soldier harass, loot, or kill somebody, will he be able to report that without clearing it first with the security commission?

[Otunnu] They will be free to report any incidents which are true. The purpose of this is not censorship.

[White] Yes, but in the end, who is going to define what is true and what is not true?

[Otunnu] If somebody has been shot dead, that is true, that is a fact.

[White] And can a journalist report that he has seen it without first clearing it with the security commission?

[Otunnu] Yes, anything which is true, which has indeed been witnessed, which can be substantiated, the journalists are free to report from what is true. [end recording]

Kampala Decision To 'Censor' Press Criticized

EA052201 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English 5 Jan 86 p 6

[Editorial Headlined: "A Press Clamp That Won't Do Any Good"]

[Text] Some sources in Kampala said on Friday that the decision to censor news stories coming out of the area's controlled by the ruling Military Council had been made by the army commander, Lieutenant-General Basilio Olara Okello, himself and that other members of the government did not agree with it.

Gen Olara Okello claimed that events in Uganda had been distorted by the local as well as the international press. There may be much truth in the claim. In the imbroglio that Uganda has become it is next to impossible for journalists to lay their hands on perfectly accurate information.

But the answer that the military leader is giving to that problem is bound to compound matters even more. He said that all news to be printed or broadcast must pass through military watchdogs before it is allowed out. It is impossible to see what advantage can be gleaned from this activity.

For any clampdown on the free flow of information can only force journalists to strain their necks in order to catch a glimpse of what is happening, in which case the extent of distortion can only multiply.

Moreover, if the aim is to prevent Uganda from earning a bad name for itself on the international scene, then any ban slapped on news can only be self-defeating. Already Uganda's name is not too rosy. Any clamp on news, taking place at this time, can only be interpreted as an attempt to cover up the reported atrocities by government troops.

As we said in our editorial in yesterday's edition of the *NATION*, these atrocities are not necessarily the result of government policy. The government has, indeed tried -- insuperable circumstances -- to bring them to an end. [sentence as received] If the government expects the press to help it in this endeavour it must allow the press to expose these atrocities so the government can catch and punish the culprits.

But it is clear that a ban on the activities of journalists cannot promote Uganda's image abroad. It can only tarnish it. It can only encourage foreign correspondents to write disparagingly and with malicious glee about its supposed high-handedness.

That is why it would be encouraging were it true that the rest of the Ugandan Government do not support the statement by Gen Olara Okello. And it is to be hoped that they will move swiftly to pursuade him to abandon the plan.

The general may mean well, but it is the kind of plan that may play into the hands of the government's many adversaries. The

National Resistance Army (NRA), for instance, is claiming that the government is objectively incapable of containing the reported atrocities.

It is implying that the intended ban on the free flow of information may be aimed at hiding this incapability. That may or may not be so, but it is clearly the responsibility of Kampala to prove the NRA wrong by doing everything in an open and aboveboard manner.

What is at stake at the moment is the peace agreement signed in Nairobi late last month. Failure so far to implement any part of it has forced Presidents Moi and Mwinyi to cancel a planned visit to Kampala that would have been a great help to the country.

The the government not do anything else that may be interpreted as an attempt to thwart the agreement. To muzzle the channels through which the people of Uganda can monitor what is happening in their country can only be interpreted in exactly that manner.

BENIN

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With UAE

AB071036 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Within the framework of South-South cooperation, our country, the People's Republic of Benin, and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] have decided to establish diplomatic relations. The reason for this cooperation lies in the common desire to strengthen the relations of friendly cooperation existing between the two countries as the following message testifies:

Guided by their common desire to strengthen and develop the friendly relations and the coopera.'on between the two countries, the UAE and Beninese Governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of (?7) January 1985. [year as heard]

France Donates Equipment to Armed Forces

AB062125 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpt] During a ceremony at Guezo Camp this morning, France donated an important consignment of engineering, radiology, and radioscopy equipment to our country within the framework of its direct assistance to the People's Armed Forces. The consignment includes two large public works machines worth more than 120 million CFA francs along with 10 tons of spare parts, three radioscopy units, tanks [rendered in French as "tanks", presumably meaning containers of some sort, rather than military tanks, "chars"], and 6 tons of medical and laboratory equipment.

BURKINA FASO

Malian Nationals Attends Solidarity Meeting

AB032305 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The big event marking the day 3 January 1986 was the warm welcome our brave soldiers received from the Ouagadougou militants. They were coming from the front where they took part in the fight imposed on them by imperialism. We took this opportunity to show our gratitude to our Army. They were welcomed 12 kilometers from Ouagadougou along with war trophies such as tanks and other death machines. They passed through the capital's main streets under unbroken ovations of the militants of the Democratic Peopple's Revolution who crowded the streets. The procession then proceeded towards the big Revolution Square where a large meeting was scheduled to take place. It was a solidarity meeting between Malian and Burkinabe peoples, and presided over by the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and President of Burkina Faso Comrade Thomas Sankara.

Before the meeting took place, a symbolic decoration ceremony took place for the comrade military and all the various corps who bravely defended the Burkinabe banner at the front. Then, the speeches were made. First, the representative of the Malian nationals living in Burkina made a speech, followed by Comrade Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani Boukari, commander of the national armed forces high command, and finally, by the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, Comrade Thomas Sankara.

(Oscar Diban), you were present at the ceremony. What significance could we give to this solidarity day?

[(Oscar Diban)] Yes, this solidarity day organized by the Malian and Burkinabe peoples has just ended at Revolution Square in Ouagagoudou. This afternoon, the Burkinabe people have, more than ever, demonstrated through their representatives in Ouagadougou that they are always on the alert to defend their interest. The people have, above all, demonstrated that the bonds of solidarity, of brotherhood, and especially that of combat existing between Mali and Burkina are and will always be a constant imperative. It should be stressed that the revolutionary pan-Africanism is part of the international policy of our country. As the president of Burkina Faso said, the sad event of 25 December should be classified in the [words indistinct].

To the Malian people and other peoples from Africa and the world at large, the Burkinabe people are holding out a sincere, fraternal, and peaceful hand. This message is also for those Burkinabes who are still reluctant to come back home. As for the stateless ones who chose to impose blood and sweat on their people, it should be made clear that to their reactionary violence, the people will respond with revolutionary violence. Imperialists made a mistake by mandating this unjust war which was an aggression against our people, with the active help of the sub-regional reactionary stateless persons from inside and outside. The revolution came out strong, better, and more mature from this clash with imperialism. The revolution will inevitably accelerate its speed and radicalize itself because counterrevolutionary war has a particularity: it toughens the revolution and gives it more maturity.

We should therefore pledge our readiness to support the movement and the new pace of the revolution. We should also commit ourselves to the militant duty of holding out a sincere and fraternal hand, each of us, to every Malian.

Sankara Rally Remarks

AB062218 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] A solidarity meeting with the Malian people similar to the one held here in Ouagadougou on 3 January 1986 has just ended at Bobo Dioulasso from where our correspondent, (Kerso Coulibally), reports:

Indeed it was a Bobo Dioulasso stadium in delirium that welcomed the president of the National Council of the Revolution and of Burkina Faso at 1600 amid the shouts and acclamations of the militants who were expressing their support for the action begun on 4 August 1983 under the leadership of Captain Thomas Sankara.

As in Ouagadougou, several of our valiant soldiers were decorated by the grand chancellor of the Golden Star of Burkina, especially those who distinguished themselves on the battlefield.

After this moving moment, the comrade high commissioner of Oue Province, Dr Paul Thomas (Sanu), delivered a speech in which he underlined the historical lessons of the war with Mali. In his opinion, these painful clashes made it possible to push forward the history of two peoples because they obliged us to reflect on the origin of this war, its cause, and its real objectives. This war, the high commissioner said, has enabled us to show the rest of the world that our independence and freedom is very dear to us, and that we are determined to defend them at any price. Analyzing this unfortunate war, Comrade (Sanu) classified, and described the Mali-Burkina war as an unfair was because it was inspired by the imperialists in order to control the people's wealth.

After Dr Paul Thomas (Sanu's) speech, the comrade president of Burkina Faso began his speech with a Burkina-style joke, asserting that he would first speak in general terms, and then as a Malian citizen. The audience was touched. If I had been a general, Captain Thomas Sankara said, and I had been ordered to attack the Burkinabe people or the town of Bobo Dioulasso, I would have refused the order by deserting the Army because Burkina Faso cannot be occupied. The crowd cheered wildly at the (Wobi) stadium. In paying tribute to the national Armed Forces and to the people, Capt Sankara said that the victory was due to the sense of organization of the fighters, and to their patriotic acts. He warned the enemies of Burkina Faso that our country is a huge powder keg ready to blow up all who would attempt to invade it without our permission. [sentence as heard] Underlining the hospitality of our people he called on the militants to be more united and solidaristic.

Next, expressing himself as a Malian citizen, the comrade president of Burkina Faso spoke of the wealth of the revolutionary Burkina Faso, and the spirit of peace existing between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Sankara recording] I was born in Kouli-Koro. I came to Burkina Faso, mainly Bobo Dioulasso, to live with brothers. As a Malian, in 1974, I saw the pestering of people, and even manhunting in Bobo Dioulasso. I experienced this because my country, Mali, and your country, which used to be called Upper Volta, were at war. With my family and friends, we were forced to leave Bobo Dioulasso hurriedly. We returned to Bamako, yet in later years, because of our love for Bobo Dioulasso, we returned here through Sikasso. Today you are called Burkina Faso. Alas, another unfortunate incident has occurred between our country, Mali, and your country, Burkina Faso. I thought over whether to stay or leave, and personally, in my soul and mind, I was convinced that I had to stay because Burkina Faso is not Upper Volta. Burkina Faso, unlike Upper Volta, ensures the security of all the people, whether they are Malians, Burkinabes, or Zimbabweans. Their security is guaranteed here in Burkina Faso and mainly at Bobo Dioulasso. I therefore decided to stay, and I witnessed this crisis. We fought together, and as the philosopher and apostle said earlier, we fought against this invading force, the imperialism which wanted to disunite the people; the imperialism which wanted to set one person against the other. But luckily, here in Burkina Faso, the dialectical analysis has enabled us to know that the major point is to know who benefits from the [word indistinct]; who benefits from this attack; who benefits from this armed and barborous conflict. We analyzed the situation and understood that it was merely necessary to stop the ardent and dangerous march of those whoe have been set against Burkina Faso. Therefore, if we Malians have remained at Bobo Dioulasso, this is because you have shown that you love the Malians; because you have shown that you make the clear and political choice between the enemies of the people and the friends of the people; it is because you showed that Malians and Bjurkinabes have the same enemies and have to fight the same battle.

This example should be retained by the whole of Africa. [end recording]

Finally, the president launched an appeal for the mobilization of the militants to enable us to score more important victories. He ended his speech by expressing his new year wishes to the people of Oue, political and revolutionary wishes, that is, live with the masses, conquer with the masses.

Let us love one another. Long live Mali, long live Burkina Faso, President Sankara concluded, amid shouts from the masses.

Envoy to Algeria Urges Efforts To Solve Conflict

AB062140 Paris AFP in French 1851 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, 6 Jan (AFP) — The ambassador of Burkina Faso to Algiers, Bassirou Sanogo, on Monday called on "friends" of Mali and Burkina Faso to "increase their action" to help find a lasting solution to the border conflict between the two countries, stressing at the same time the "absurdity" of this conflict.

"We do not feel any pride in saying that we fought Mali, because we have other things to do: see to our development task," he declared in a press conference, adding that the leaders of Burkina Faso perceive "the absurdity of this conflict which is likely to ruin the capabilities of the two countries."

Mr Sangogo also stated that the Burkinabe head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, went "discreetly" to Bamako in February 1985, where he met President Moussa Traore to try and solve this conflict on the Agacher Strip.

Likewise, he added, mediations were proposed by Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal and current OAU chairman, who said he was prepared to meet Capt Sankara and General Traore in Cape Verde, before beginning his tour of the Frontline States about three months ago. According to him, the meeting did not take place because of the refusal of the Malian president to participate. [passage indistinct]

International Court Plans Hearing on Dispute With Mali

AB061940 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Hague, 6 Jan (AFP) — The International Court of Justice of The Hague announced on Monday that the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali will be the object of a public hearing on Thursday [9 January] before a chamber of the highest judicial body of the United Nations.

In a communique, the International Court recalled that the two governments jointly brought their dispute — which degenerated into armed conflict at the end of December — before the court on 14 October 1983. The International Court adds that because of the events of last month and at the request of the two countries, the chamber will envisage the implementation of Article 41 of the court's statute. This article provides when "the circumstances demand, what measures of conservation (...) [elipses as received] should be taken temporarily" and their immediate notification to the parties and to the UN Security Council.

The International Court states that "on 2 January, Burkina Faso submitted to the clerk of the court a formal request for measures of conservation by virtue of that article. According to the rules of the court, such a request should be treated with dispatch and a date should be fixed for an oral proceeding."

"At the same time, the court clerk received a report from Mali suggesting notably that if the chamber was envisaging measures of conservation, it should have rather indicated them automatically outside any formal request, a procedure also provided for in the rules and which, according to Mali, should have been, considering the circumstances, the most adequate."

The clerk stresses that "Article 41 of the statute has been invoked quite often in cases brought before the International Court by unilateral request. But this is the first time its implementation is envisaged in a case jointly started by the two conflicting parties. A decision reached on a request for measures of conservation is normally the object of an order read in public audience."

The chamber is composed of Mohamed Bedjaoui, chairman (Algeria), Manfred Lachs (Poland), and Jose-Maria Ruda (Argentina), judges, as well as Francois Luchaire (France) and Georges Michel Abi-Saab (Egypt), as ad hoc judges.

ANAD Delegation Arrives in Northeastern City

AB061355 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] From Dori, our correspondent, Amadou Boule, reports the arrival of a delegation sent by the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] within the framework of the Mali-Burkina conflict. The delegation arrived today in Dori and is led by Lieutenant-Colonel Kohi Tepe. They were welcomed by and held talks with the political, military and administrative authorities of the region.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Foreign Minister Leaves for ICO Meeting

AB051148 Dakar PANA in French 0921 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Bissau, 5 Jan (ANG/PANA) — Julio Semedo, the Bissau minister for foreign affairs, left Bissau on Saturday for Morocco,where he will take part in the 16th session of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) scheduled to take place from 6 to 10 January in Fes (Morocco).

On departure, Mr Semedo told the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY that the new deputy secretaries of the organization will be elected during the Fes meeting. Among these officials is Lamine Haidara, a former director general in charge of Islamic affairs at the Bissau Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The 16th ministerial conference of the ICO will tackle several issues, notably the issues relating to the situation prevailing in the Middle East, mainly the Palestinian, Iran-Iraqi, and Afghan problems.

IVORY COAST

Government Silent on BADEA Decision To Stop Aid

AB062050 Paris AFP in French 1838 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Abidjan, 6 Jan (AFP) — Ivory Coast has decided to treat with scorn the decision by the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA) to withdraw all its financial aid from it, it is indicated from political circles in Abidjan where no official reaction has been made.

The BADEA announced on Saturday in Khartoum the stopping of its financial aid to Ivory Coast because of that country's decision to reestablish its diplomitic relations with Israel very soon. The BADEA's commitments to Ivory Coast are very small, the same sources in Abidjan point out. These commitments total $13.3 million between 1975 and 1983, including $3.3 million for the financing of the joint CIMAO [Cement Company of West Africa] cement works project between Togo, Ghana, and Ivory Coast; $10 million for the financing of construction works of a hydroelectric dam at Soubre, in the southwestern part of the country. This project was postponed because of the economic crisis.

The withdrawal of BADEA aid to Ivory Coast does not constitute any obstacle to the launching or the continuation of development projects in this country, specialized circles also point out.

Nkoumo Mobio Elected Mayor of Abidjan

AB041530 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0245 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The name of the boss at the town hall, after Emmanuel Dioulo and Nkoumo Mobio, who was acting, is now known. He is Nkoumo Mobio, who will now begin his own 5 year-term.

LIBERIA

President Samuel Doe Inaugural Address

AB061454 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1150 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Inaugural address by Liberial President Samuel Kanyon Doe in Monrovia on 6 January — live]

[Text] Mr Vice President, Mr Second Vice President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Mr Chief Justice, Mr Speaker, distinguished special representatives, Your Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens: I appear before you today in a humble submission to God and kneel down to take the solemn oath of office as the 20th president of Liberia, hence the first president of the Second Republic. [applause] I pledge to uphold the constitution of the republic to defend and protect the state and its inhabitants at all times. Let me express my prodound gratitude and deeper [as heard] appreciation to all those who helped to make this occasion possible.

Before I embark upon this task, I invite you to join me in prayers to the father of nations for the sufficiency of strength, wisdom, and understanding that will enable me to faithfully and impartially execute the duties of this high office. [Applause] Almight God, grant us the wisdom to distinguish good from the evil. Incline your ears to our humble prayer for unity, reconciliation, and understanding in this nation. Remove [word indistinct] and unhappiness from among us. (?Give) prosperity and goodwill to us, keep our minds in perfect peace now and evermore. Amen.

My fellow citizens, more than centuries ago, the founding of Liberia, the first negro republic in Africa, was proclaimed to the nations of the world. Indeed, the founding fathers were joined by the American (?sisters) on this coast to establish Liberia. Then, we had [word indistinct] by the high ideals of national identity, freedom, justice, and equality. This fraternal [word indistinct] between the two streams of our population soon transformed Liberia into a blantant symbol of Africa's [words indistinct] and the flame of Africa's noble sovereignty.

Yet, over the years, this nation came to a [words indistinct] from the expressions of those ideals and aspirations that inspired this great nation's adventure. Serious clashes arose between brothers, leaving the annals of our nation's history replete even with blood and our memory yet to be [word indistinct] of hatred, mistrust and revenge. [passage indistinct]

Fellow citizens, the national [word indistinct] policy evolved to ensure that as a people, our survival is sustained but only through unity and brotherly love. We have a policy of [word indistinct] national endeavor to remove from our minds all forms of sectionalism, tribalism, and human exploitation and to therefore pay homage to the memory of our hero of unification, Dr William B.S. Tubman. [applause] Despite the burning desire of our forebearer for freedom, and the tangible achievement of the unification policy, a number of Liberians reached 1980 partially blinded by greed. Others [words indistinct] the evils of tribalism, some were victims of exploitation and many were to [words indistinct] justice continued to elude them. As a consequence, students, workers, and market women rose up with the men and women in arms and declared new hopes to the [words indistinct] society.

Fellow citizens, the torch of time has now struck the alarm for a new beginning. As we search for the new national destiny to that alarm we must be strong. [Words indistinct] that no nation ever brought forth in this order. This nation can be built only when peace, harmony, and goodwill reign supreme. If Liberia is to be great, the process of reconciliation must never be obstructed again.

I pledge that the new republic which we are inaugurating today will exercise reconciliation, reconstruction, and rehabilitation as its major objective. [applause] Today, we must therefore put aside our differences whatever they may be. We must [words indistinct] the Republic of Liberia. In spite of political affiliation, social or economic backgrounds, creeds or level of education, let us close ranks and fight only when internal aggression [words indistinct].

My fellow citizens, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, the new sociopolitical order which we are today unfolding calls for a new character of Liberians. It will require men and women of great strength, great integrity, and great moral values. All Liberians from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, from Cape Montserrado to (?Mahe River) must adopt new attitudes of constructive development. [applause]

As your leader, as your president, I have the vision of the new republic. I see it as a place free from (?conflicts) among kins. I see it as a place where [words indistinct] is honesty for a livelihood; where honesty and integrity are of the highest standards. More than that, I see the new republic free from lies, gossip, and makebeliefs which often tend to destroy us. [applause]

Fellow citizens, the door of our foreign policy shall remain [word indistinct] in our endeavor to [word indistinct] in creating a more peaceful and prosperous world order for all of mankind. Specifically, our government shall be committed to achieving (?and promoting) the following policy goals. Firstly, we will safeguard our sovereign entity including the lives and property of our citizens, the preservation of our democratic and free enterprise institutions, maintain our African heritage, and protect our territorial integrity. We shall preserve our institutions and our traditions in our intercourse with other members of the (?families) of nations. Secondly, we will pursue the (?policy) of good-neighborliness. I will give our fullest support to the furtherance of African unity and cooperation. Thirdly, our government will remain committed to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and [words indistinct] cooperation among all nations. Fourthly, we will have to (?ensure) the maintenance of international peace and security, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and subscribe to the policy of peaceful resolution of international disputes. Our government is prepared to give its fullest support to the United Nations, the OAU, the nonaligned countries movement, the ECOWAS and the Mano River Union. [applause]

Our foreign policy initiatives shall seek to demonstrate our appreciation for the special ties (?existing) between Liberia and its traditional friends. It shall be our sincere desire to strenghten

this bond of friendship in other fields of endeavor for the collective good of our [word indistinct]. While we are assuring our special and traditional friends, and in particular the United States of America, of our desire to improve upon the already excellent relations, we shall (?restore and foster our) relationship with all nations who desire our friendship and respect our principles. [applause] While we sincerely appreciate the assistance we continue to receive from the U.S. Government, we become concerned at times when we observe that dissident Liberians residing in the United States tend to influence Congress on the role of the United States to Liberia.

We believe our relations are not based on the level of economic assistance which we receive from that country, and [words indistinct] ought to testify to that fact. Rather, we have endeavored to foster a friendship based on historical ties, mutual cooperation, and the social and cultural (?relations) among the people of our respective countries. Consequently, we are surprised that the United States Congress could entertain the views of a small dissident group of Liberians who may wish to see the majority of our people victimized by calling for the boycott of economic aid to Liberia. I should emphasize that we hold great respect and admiration for the government and the people of the United States. It shall remain our only desire to foster genuine friendship and intensify the historic relationship with that nation, with or without aid. [applause]

Yes, the strong relationship between the people of Liberia and the people of the United States of America is long-standing. As these relations have resulted from our social history, we wish to believe that they will continue to shape the course of our cooperation in the future. At the same time, we hope that the great nations of Europe and Asia will find new friendship in Liberia and a fertile domain for investment.

The security, safety, and preservation of the state and its people is the first duty of any government. [Words indistinct] the greater goals of our administration shall be to procure and provide equal opportunities for all alike and to ensure the protection, happiness, and prosperity of the citizens of this country in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. We commence this administration at a time of serious decline in economic activity at home and abroad. Unemployment is high. The nation depends mainly on income from iron ore, timber, agricultural products, while demand for these commodities has declined. Added to this problem is the tacit increase in urban migration, [words indistinct] distribution. With (?renewed) determination, we hereby declare our commitment to address this problem and reverse the economic plight of our country. The course of this terrible state of affairs dictates that the course of action for economic recovery be guided by the following policy objectives:

1. The development and utilization of reliable statistics, and the manpower profile of the nation, and all the other factors of production including raw materials, energy, and capital.

2. The achievement of rural transformation through an integrated plan with emphasis on agriculture, small-scale business, cooperatives, and other labor-intensive activities.

3. Bigger and sustained implementation of policies, measures on programs, and a more efficient allocation, use and monitoring of our natural and human resources.

4. Increase in the efficiency and monitoring of public sector resources, and the cumulation of [words indistinct] production especially in exports.

5. The reforming of the public enterprise system to improve overall efficiency through fiscal, financial, and managerial measures.

6. The government of a blanaced educational system and improvement in one standard of employment promotion and income distribution.

7. Open investment policy to encourage socially conscious investors to participate in petroleum exploration and rpduction, mining and mineral processing, forest exploitation, and wood processing, deep-sea fishing and food processing, and domestic resources in manufacturing industries.

Because of the heavy debt burden and its effect upon the nation's budget and the balance of payment, I solicit the cooperation of the international community and our friends in support of the effort which our government and people intend to take. Through this policy, we hope to achieve high and respectable standards of propsperity, equality of opportunities for Liberians, to derive for us a rise in the productive capacity of the economy.

In the foregoing policy we also seek to restore confidence in the banking system, honesty in government, contribute to the rationalization of government operations, and a reduction in the high deficit in the financial system.

Fellow citizens, you will realize that as the economic crisis has persisted for a relatively long period of time, it has no doubt left some scars on the socioeconomic system of the country. Let us therefore face the task before us which is difficult and requires all the foresight, [word indistinct], patience, and determination we can muster to achieve success. It is our sincere hope, therefore, that we shall continue to receive your understanding and support in leading this country. [applause]

Fellow citizens, as we approach a new destiny today, I offer to our political opponents the olive branch of peace. We must realize now that we are all one people; we belong to a great nation and we must be motivated by the ideals, hopes and aspirations of our forefathers who labored (?up to today) to preserve this country. I promise to be a good shepherd, and you can help to make me a good leader of my flock. [applause] You must have faith in your leaders trust us and support us, and we shall never go wrong. [applause] For my administration there can be no nobler pursuit for Liberians [words indistinct] than to build a society [words indistinct] and reach the virtues of love and peace. As we all embark upon this new beginning, a new national (?duty) of unity and trust must [words indistinct]. Whatever may have divided us in the long and difficult road of the last 5 years, and even before, whatever may have (?disturbed) our peace during almost a century and half of trials and tribulations in our search for national cohesion, let us forever depart from them now. Let us

from this day reaffirm that all of us are Liberians no matter to what part of this land we may come from. Let us proclaim that we shall equally [words indistinct] the advancement of our country.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, we are gratified by the presence at this ceremony of the foreign dignitaries representing friendly nations and organizations through Your Excellencies and extend to you and to all our foreign friends and wellwishers a warm welcome and we wish you an enjoyable stay in our capital. [applause]

Fellow citizens, agains as in 1847, we [words indistinct] in the building of the nation. [Words indistinct] we must rediscover the values and worth of our national existence. Our nation faces a present and a future of great challenge sufficient to cause us fear and great concern. So much so that I say, like Joseph Jenkins Roberts [first president of Liberia], that these challenges turn in me a mixture of [words indistinct] that I may not be equal to the existing demands of the office. However, with your support and my unwavering commitment to administer the government, I shall keep the [word indistinct] as your president and as a nation. [applause] Hence, when I shall have, to the best of my ability, discharged faith fully, the important duties which will (?evolve) upon me, I turst that any error I may commit will be pardoned as an error of the head and not an error of the heart.

At this time, as we commence the Second Republic, let the message go out from here to our villages, towns, and cities that the action of this government shall [words indistinct] of love, freedowm, brotherhood, and harpiness, and that in turn your government shall require and expect of you hard work, dedication, sacrifice, honesty, and, above all, integrity. I perceive no other course.

Let us then commence this era with determination, courage, and strength, remembering that the collective will of each of us shall be the will to the building of a great nation for ourselves and succeeding generations.

May God continue to bless the work of our hands and save the state. I thank you. [applause]

Doe Releases Opposition Politicians, Others

AB061748 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1712 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Dr Samuel K. Doe has been sworn in as Liberia's 20th president. The president was sworn in today at the (?Centurion) Memorial Pavillion in Monrovia by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, Emmanuel Balaze. Also sworn in today was the vice president, Dr Henry Moniba. Vice President Moniba was sworn in by President Doe.

Meanwhile, President Doe has ordered the immediate release from further detention of the following persons: (Yonma Kpaki), A. (Gonli Gay), Isaac Bantu, Nathaniel Williams, Momolu Sirleaf, James Sirleaf, (Jerry Weah Brofleh), and John Byron. Others release are David Farahat, (Aftar Riches), T.A. (Gbonna) Walger, Harry Toh, Konan (Kartu), Koukpo Leh Tonan, Peter Bornor Jallah, Jr, and Samuel Jackson. Also released from further detention today by President Doe are Dr Byron Tarr, Peter Johnson, and Harry Greaves, Sr.

Based upon the results of preliminary investigation conducted in the aftermath of the November 12 invasion, President Doe said there is no further cause to warrant their continued detention. The national radio, quoting an Executive Mansion release issued today, said Commander in Chief Dr Doe took the action in furtherance of his desire to pursue reconciliation in the country. The president gave the assurance that those charged and others, who are being investigated, would benefit from the due process of law.

China To Construct Health Ministry Building

AB051246 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1200 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of health and social welfare, Mrs Martna Sandolo Belleh, has lauded the Chinese Government for its assistance toward Liberia's healthcare delivery system.

Minister Belleh made the commendation recently when an eight-man Chinese technical team called on her at her Sinkor office. Earlier, the minister welcomed the delegation to Liberia and assured them of her ministry's full support and cooperation for a fruitful mission. According to a Health Ministry release, the Chinese Government is to construct the proposed Health Ministry building in Liberia. The leader of the delegation, Mr (Li Zu) who is also a structural engineer, earlier told officials of the Health Ministry that the premier purpose of their visit to Liberia was to collect the data for the construction of the building as well as to locate a suitable site for the project.

MALI

Foreign Minister Leaves for ICO Meeting

AB050945 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, left Bamako last night for Fes, Morocco, via Dakar. In Fes, Mali's top diplomat will take part in the 16th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] scheduled to open tomorrow.

DPRK Envoy Conveys Invitation to President Traore

AB022130 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Republic received the DPRK ambassador early this afternoon — precisely at 12 o'clock. The ambassador delivered a message of good wishes from President Kim Il-song to the president of the Republic. He also renewed the invitation addressed to the head of state to pay an official visit to the DPRK. The head of state expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song, the Korean Workers Party, and the Korean people for this sign of friendship, and charged the ambassador to convey

the best wishes of the Malian people, their party and their government. General Moussa Traore said he was greatly moved by the invitation and expressed his desire to undertake the visit for the sake of strengthening the cooperation and consolidating the bonds of friendship between Mali and DPRK.

Present at the meeting, which took place a short while ago, were the permanent secretary of the presidency, N'golo Traore; the secretary general of the presidency, Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure; the diplomatic counsellor, Tidiane Guisse; and the press counsellor, Modibo Diarra.

The Korean ambassador was interviewed by (Ibrahima) Samake on the steps of the presidential palace:

[Begin recording] [Ambassador in Korean with passage-by- passage French translation] Today I am very happy to have been received by his excellency the Malian president. On this occasion we have had the honor of discussing with President Moussa Traore the question of developing economic ties. As you know very well, His Excellency President Moussa Traore paid an official visit to our country in 1976. President Moussa Traore's visit resulted in the development of ties of friendship between the two countries and comradeship between the two presidents.

[Samake] Excellency, on the threshold of the New Year, do you have any particular wishes for the cooperation between Mali and DPRK?

[Ambassador] It was for the purpose of discussing this issue that we have undertaken to see President Moussa Traore. The Korean people are really very happy to have ties of friendship with the Malian people. [end recording]

That was the Korean ambassador. I remind you that Korea has renewed its invitation to the president of the Republic to pay an official visit to Korea.

NIGER

Mitterrand Congratulates Kountche on Mediation Role

AB032150 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The French president, Mr Francois Mitterrand, has sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, General Seyni Kountche. The message reads:

Mr President, knowing the role played by your country in the cease-fire agreement signed by Burkina Faso and Mali, I wish, without delay, to send you my very warm and friendly congratulations. I am convinced that the tireless and brotherly mediatory action of the countries of the subregion united under the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement will help Burkina Faso and Mali to find the way to lasting peace, with time.

I extend my sincerest and warmest wishes to you and for the complete success of your action in the service of peace in that part of Africa, which is alreading facing grievous hardships.

NIGERIA

Babangida Receives Message from Al-Qadhdhafi

AB061850 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Today President Babangida received a special message from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message, whose contents were not disclosed, was delivered by an envoy of the Libyan leader, Mr Bashir Salih Bashir.

President Receives Thanks From Mali's Traore

AB032142 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] President Babangida today received a special message from the Malian leader, President Moussa Traore. President Babangida said that Nigeria would continue to ensure that peace prevailed in the West African subregion. He commended the Malian leader for accepting the cease-fire proposal by Nigeria to end the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. Nigeria, President Babangida said, was happy to observe that the spirit of brotherhood now prevails between the two countries.

The Malian minister of employment, Mr Modibo Keita, who brought the message, expressed his country's appreciation over Nigeria's role in bringing about peace between Burkina Faso and Mali. Mali, he said, was determined to maintain the cease-fire agreement and work toward peace in the area.

The minister of external affairs, Dr Bolaji Akinyemi, had embarked on diplomatic shuttle within 48 hours of an outbreak of (?conflict) between the two countries. Records revealed that representatives of the OAU and Libya had brought about the cease-fire (?call).

Babangida Pledges To Reopen Borders

AB061252 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Nigeria has pledged to continue to take necessary diplomatic initiatives to ensure peaceful solutions to interstate disputes within the West African subregion.

President Ibrahim Babangida gave the pledge in Lagos today at a meeting with foreign envoys accredited to the country. Major General Babangida said Nigeria's recent effort in the conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso was a continuation of the country's consistent mediatory role in Africa. He stated that Nigeria was of the belief that the solution to the economic and social problems facing Africa lay in the common efforts of both subregional and continental levels. The president said this was why the country attached the utmost importance to ECOWAS and OAU. President Babangida also stressed that Nigeria attached great importance to the maintenance and strengthening of relations with nations. He said the Federal Goverament was aware of the difficulties which some of the envoys have been experiencing as a result of the closure of country's land borders.

Gen Babangida explained that Nigeria was fully conscious of her obligations under international laws to facilitate the discharge of the envoys' diplomatic responsibilities especially those of them who had concurrent accreditations to neighboring countries. The president stated that the borders would be reopened as soon as necessary arrangements were made with Nigeria's immediate neighbors.

The dean of diplomatic corps, Mr Jose Luis Fernandez de Castillejo, pledged that he and his colleagues would strive to make appropriate contributions to ensure a better future for Nigeria. Mr Fernandez de Castillejo, who is the Spanish ambassador to Nigeria, said envoys should be seen as key actors in the mutual desire to improve relations between their countries and Nigeria.

Decree To Be Promulgated on Trial of Coupists
AB061542 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] A decree is to be promulgated by the end of this week spelling out the modalities for the trial of those involved in the recent plot to overthrow the Federal Government. The decree will also set up a tribunal which will handle the trial. This was announced in Lagos today by the minister of information and culture, Lieutanant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent. The minister appealed to members of the public to stop making statement on the abortive coup plot because it could jeopardize the trial of those involved. Col Ukpo stressed that while the government has appreciated that they rallied to it support, the authorities believe that efforts should now be directed to the implementation of the fiscal measures contained in this year's budget.

Names of Coupists Withheld Until Guilt Proven
AB062048 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Excerpt] No further names of the abortive coup plotters will be made public until there is sufficient evidence to indicate that somebody was involved in the recent plot to overthrow the Federal Government. This was made known in Lagos today by the minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, in an interview with correspondent Ishola Dada. First, Ishola wanted to know the view of the Federal Government on the rallies in support of the military administration.

[Begin recording] [Ukpo] Government is obviously appreciative of the sentiments of Nigerians, you know, as expressed in these (?various) solidarity rallies. It obviously shows the mood of the people. It shows that the coup plotters are not people that have the interest of this administration at heart. And so, in that (?perspective) the rallies are a good thing. Now this administration, obviously, inasmuch as we appreciate the rallies, is more concerned with implementing the action program pronounced by the president in his last budget speech.[end recording]

Two Journalists Granted Presidential Pardon
AB061602 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The two *GUARDIAN* journalists, (Mrs Tunde Thompson) and (Nduka Iyabor), who were jailed under the defunct Decree 4, have been granted full and unconditional pardon by President Ibrahim Babangida. This announced in Lagos today by the chief press secretary to the president, Chief (Buyo Oladile). Chief (Oladile) appealed to journalists not to do anything that will make Nigerians crave for a reintroduction of the obnoxious decree. He said this was the only way they could reciprocate the president's good gesture.

He also announced that the maltreatment of two journalists at Murtala Muhammed Airport on Friday had greatly embarrassed President Babangida. The president, he said, has called for (?all facts) related to the incidents. The two journalists, Alhaji Fatai (Olubado) of *THE PUNCH* and Mike Bangboweh of *THE SKETCH*, were alleged to have been beaten up by security men while carrying out their lawful duties.

Union Appreciates Pardon
AB062152 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Lagos State Council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists [NUJ] has reacted to the unconditional pardon granted to two of its members, Messrs Tunde Thompson and Nduka Irabor, today by the Federal Government. In a resolution adopted at its first meeting [as heard], the executive of the council said the magnanimity of President Babangida has finally removed the fear of the obnoxious Decree 4 which had earlier been abrogated. It said the action further confirmed government's expressed determination to reflect public opinion. The NUJ also suggested a long-term plan to be immediately embarked upon by the government to [passage indistinct].

Akinyemi Assures No Confrontation With Trade Partners
AB061908 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Federal Government has again explained that Nigeria's rejection of the IMF does not mean that the country is engaged in a confrontation with its trading and economic partners. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, reiterated this today while addressing airport correspondents shortly before his departure for London, on the first leg of a three-nation tour which will also take him to France and the United States. He said the Federal Government was prepared to talk on bilateral basis with these partners, stressing that his visit was part of diplomatic moves by Nigeria to further explain her position to the world.

The minister, who is leading a four-man delegation, will deliver special messages from President Babangida to the leaders of the three countries.

Papers Welcome 1986 Budget Proposals

AB031602 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* writes on the 1986 federal budget which, it says, is a watershed in the difficult journey towards economic recovery. Although the paper agrees that most of the projections are realistic, it wants the government to plan for contingencies, especially in the oil sector. The paper says that the aim of cutting out frivolous applicants for import licenses is laudable, but it wants the government to ensure that in so doing, it does not cause additional delays and create more avenues for corruption.

On the issue of a basic strategy for economic revival, the *NEW NIGERIAN* advises the government to be cautious in implementing what it calls the impressive incentives for export promotion. The paper says that rumors of impending [word indistinct] changes in personnel in the civil service have virtually paralyzed the bureaucracy and urges the government to dispel the rumors so that the sense of security necessary for civil servant to get on with the implementation of the budget can be reestablished.

THE VANGUARD, which also writes on the budget, believes that the fiscal measures cannot be said to have significantly deviated from the expectations of Nigerians. The paper feels that a significant aspect of the budget is that it reflects the need for every family to declare a state of economic emergency (?and) the reduction of 50 percent of subsidies from parastatals. It says that by implication, the government has permitted a hike in the cost of goods and services provided by such bodies. *THE VANGUARD* regards the government decision to (?desert) its holdings in agricultural production, hotel, food, beverages, and related areas, as a [word indistinct] invitation for private initiative. The paper concludes by saying that with the budget details being made available, Nigerians are beginning to see that 1986 will not after all be the year of the most sacrifice.

SENEGAL

Diouf Condemns RSA in New Year's Speech

AB012255 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2030 GMT 31 Dec 85

[New Year's speech by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in Dakar on 31 December — recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Senegalese, foreign guests living among us: On the threshold of a new year, I have the pleasant duty of giving you my best wishes. As happens every year, I am taking this opportunity thereby offered me by tradition to touch on the major problems affecting the world, particularly Africa, before taking a critical look at the national situation and the future of our country. My dear countrymen, as I was telling you last year, the world has not yet gotten over the crisis situation. That the year 1985 witnessed some slightly more positive factors, such as the small economic recovery in the industrialized nations must not lead us into an exaggerated optimism. The causal factors of the crisis are still persisting: fall in the market prices of raw materials, recession, inflation, and increasing public debt.

Our continent has thus not finished bearing the consequences of this continuously unfavorable international climate. It is for this rerason that the last OAU summit had decided — after outlining and defining the framework in which the search for solutions to political problems of the continent should be pursued — that the years 1985 to 1989 would be treated more as years of economy and development. In my capacity as the current OAU chairman, I have thus taken the opportunity on many occasions to make two important proposals: holding an international conference on the African debt whose great weight on our weak economies threatens to dangerously undermine our development efforts; and the summoning of a special UN session on the critical economic situation of the continent.

If the first proposal is still the object of many and varied consultations, the second has been approved by the international community, which has fixed its opening for May 1986. In fact, Africa's situation is characterized by a disturbing fall in the per capita income, stagnant or simply negative growth rates, and by the spectre of famine hanging over myny nations. Effective remedies must be found to this situation through the full action of the international community.

This support is even more necessary in the principal political problem, which has made Africa the sad focal point of the year just ended. That is apartheid. Never has the fascist and blind violence of Pretoria been as murderous as in 1985, when the victims of the most hideous barbarism of modern times are too numerous to count. I have already had the occasion to talk several times about this serious problem. I wish only to recall this evening the great lesson I drew from my tour of the Frontline States. The courage, the strength, and the determination of the unity of men, women, and children who are prepared, at the risk of their lives, to slaughter the monster and to destroy the theory that has wished to attribute a color to the dignity of man. Even those who had the tendency to forget that they had fought against Nazism and overcame it, are beginning to abandon their hiesitations, their procrastination, and their indifference. Everywhere, from the white South Africans themselves, to the circles traditionally accomplices to apartheid in the outside world, the world is gaining an awareness of the bad faith, (?but) they feel more and more concerned by this crime against humanity.

But Botha's stubbornness in maintaining the system, in illegally occupying Namibia and in destabilizing its neighbors demand that the sanctions be made more severe. That is why I have proposed — on behalf of the OAU — a world conference for sanctions against racist South Africa. I hereby renew my appeal to all African countries, to the entire international community, to step up the moral and especially material support to the Frontline States, and to our South African sisters and brothers whose militant rigor and daily sacrifices contribute to our common struggle for the freedom and dignity of Africa.

My dear countrymen, the year which is drawing to an end has been a (?difficult) one for us. [Passage indistinct], weak income position, difficulties in [word indistinct], insufficient employment opportunities, especially for the youth. I know the gravity of the [word indistinct]. The public sector has not been spared, either. Its resources are still too modest to satisfy all the (?job) needs of the population. This crisis is in reality the manifestation of an

upheaval in the organization of the world economy. No country is spared from it. Faced with this change, we must adapt ourselves, that is, reorganize our economy, to limit the negative effects of the crisis. The future should be prepared at the same time, to derive the best results from the ongoing economic and technological changes. Lastly, we should preserve the national cohesion so that everybody will contribute to the effort within the limits of his means.

34 Secessionists Sentenced to Prison

AB041700 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, Jan 4 (AFP) — The state Security Court today sentenced 34 secessionists to terms of up to life imprisonment for violent 1983 demonstrations in Senegal's southern Casamance Province that left 28 people dead. A total of 71 defendants in the trial, which opened in mid-November, were acquitted. The court issued its most severe sentence, life imprisonment with hard labor, to pro-independence militant Cherifo Bassene, charged with sedition and harming Senegal's territorial integrity.

Six defendants were sentenced to 15-year terms, 11 [were sentenced] to 10 years, one to five years, eight to three years in jail and seven to two years. One of those charged had part of his sentence suspended. The punishments were generally viewed as lenient in view of the public prosecutor's call for sentences ranging from six months to the death penalty. Twelve lawyers defending the accused had appealed for limited punishments to avoid inflaming separatist sentiment in Casamance.

About 300 people were detained following clashes with police on December 6 and 18, 1983. A total of 181 suspects were released and seven were reported to have died in detention.

Throughout the trial, all the accused denied the charges brought against them, ranging from kiling and wounding policemen, sedition, organizing an illegal association and illegal possession of arms. They charged that confessions they made were extracted under torture during preliminary investigation into the disturbances.

Separatist disturb nces in Casamance first erupted in December 1982, when hundreds of demonstrators marched through the regional capital of Ziguinchor, ripping Senegalese flags from public buildings.

[Words indistinct] 25 separatist militants, including clergyman Augustin Diamacoune — viewed as the movement's senior leader — spawned the protests in December 1983 that killed 28 people and left more than 80 injured.

Demonstrators in the village of Diabir killed three policemen and wounded four others after officers tried to break up a banned rally on December 6. On December 18, 25 people died, including six policemen, in bitter clashes in Ziguinchor between officers and demonstrators trying to seize control of the town.

TOGO

Burkina's Sankara Sends Eyadema Thank-You Message

AB031440 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso has sent a message of congratulations and gratitude to General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Here is the content of the message:

Mr President, following your auspicious efforts and initiatives that helped to achieve the cease-fire in the armed conflict between Mali and Burkina Faso, I am happy to express to you my deep appreciation and to send you my very warm and sincere appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the militant people of Burkina Faso, the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and its revolutionary government, and on my own behalf. I am hopeful that this cease-fire will lead to the resumption of a brotherly dialogue for a final resolution of the Mali-Burkina Faso disagreement. Please be assured , Mr President, of our constant readiness for dialogue and the search for peaceful solutions to our problems.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the CNR, president of Burkina Faso and head of government .

Mitterrand Congratulates Eyadema for Peace Efforts

AB031230 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] I am convinced that the tireless and fraternal mediation efforts of the countries of the subregion grouped in the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement will enable Mali and Burkina Faso to eventually find the path of lasting peace. This is the content of a congratulatory message sent by President Francois Mitterrand to President Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, for the part he and his counterparts of the subregion played in the signing of the cease-fire agreement between Burkina Faso and Mali.

On this new year's eve, writes the president of the French Republic, I formulate sincerest and warmest wishes for yourself and for the complete success of your action in the service of peace in this part of Africa, which is already meeting with sad trials.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Cape Verde Official, Message

MB051320 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verdian leders, this morning. The message was delivered by Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos, Cape Verdian secretary of state for foreign affairs, who has been Luanda since yesterday. The audience granted to the Cape Verdian official was attended by Carlos Fernandes, the Angolan secretary of state for cooperation.

UNITA Claims Town Captured in Zaire Province

MB050652 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0607 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Jan (KUP) — The capture of Noqui, in Zaire Province, by the UNITA armed forces on 29 December 1985 has added a new dimension to the resistance struggle against the Soviet-Cuban occupation in Angola: the spread of UNITA's influence throughout Angola's entire territory. Noqui is situated at the extreme north of Angola which underlines the presence of UNITA guerrillas throughout Angola.

BOTSWANA

Government Receives 'Warning' From South Africa

MB070824 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The Botswana Government has acknowledged receipt of a warning from South Africa to take effective measures against what South Africa refers to as a menace of terrorism. The telexed message from Foreign Minister Pik Botha is a response to yesterday's statement by the Botswana Government reiterating its position that it will not allow its territory to be used by anybody as a springboard for attacks against it neighbors. The statement which followed the landmine explosion in South Africa, which killed two whites, said anybody who may have crossed Botswana territory could only have done so illegally and without the knowledge of the authorities here. The South Africans told Botswana in the message received last night that appropriate measures would be taken by that country if Botswana allowed its territory to be used for crossborder attacks. The Stockpoort explosion is alleged to have been the action of the ANC, which has not yet acknowledged responsibility. In spite of Botswana's insistence thats its territory was not and will not be, used for such attacks against South Africa, Pretoria has warned that while it was always prepared to engage in discussions in order to promote peace and harmony in the region, it has at the same time reserved its right in terms of international legal principles to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens. The South African attack on Botswana in June last year claimed the lives of 12 people and sparked international outrage including the withdrawal of the U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

Minister on Threat of Attack

MB061725 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa is threatening retaliation for a weekend explosion by yet another landmine that killed two whites and injured two others. Similar blasts in November and December were blamed on the ANC guerillas allegedly operating out of Zimbabwe. This time, the South Africans are pointing the finger at Botswana. In June last year, South Africa launched a raid on Botswana's capital, Gaborone, against what it claimed were ANC headquarters and 13 people were killed. On the line to Gaborone, Rick Wells asked Festus Mogae, a minister in the president's office, if they thought there would be another raid.

[Begin recording] [Mogae] Well, we hope not. But it cannot be ruled out.

[Wells] Have you done anything to prevent such a repetition?

[Mogae] We have always held discussions with the South Africans both before and after the June attack. So, there is no guarantee that talking with them will prevent any attack.

[Wells] So, what exactly is your position now then?

[Mogae] Well, our position is the same as before that we do not allow anybody to use our country for attacks against any neighboring country, including the Republic of South Africa.

[Wells] The South Africans clearly don't believe this?

[Mogae] Yes, they don't I suppose, I don't know; maybe they do, maybe they don't. At least, on previous occasions, they acknowledged that it is not with our permission nor is it with our knowledge if anybody uses our country.

[Wells] Do they feel that you should take more active steps to kick the ANC out of Botswana?

[Mogae] Well, if you remember the statement they published last time, they said that they reserve the right to attack the ANC whereever it is whether or not the country through which they believe it operates knows about it or is able to stop it or not.

[Wells] And what do you feel about that position?

[Mogae] Oh, of course, we feel threatened, if it means that any actions we may take are irrelevant.

[Wells] But, realistically speaking, could you be doing more to prevent such crossborder raids?

[Mogae] Realistically speaking, there is nothing we can do. [end recording]

LESOTHO

Minister Discusses Action on RSA Border Closure

MB070701 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of trade, industry and tourism, the Honorable K.T.J. Rakhetla, yesterday held consultations with the president of the Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry [LCCI], Mr J.M. Nthongoa, about the closure of the borders of Lesotho and South Africa by the South African Government.

Mr Rakhetla appealed to Mr Nthongoa to convene a meeting of the committee of the LCCI with a view to considering action to be taken to ensure that Basotho and their friends receive goods and services which they can no longer obtain from South Africa as a result of the border closure for Basotho citizens. He advised him to get in touch with chambers of commerce and industry of other countries to obtain their cooperation in ensuring the Basotho receive the commodities and services they need.

MAURITIUS

Four Ministers Resign Over Allegations

AB061115 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Port Louis, Jan 6 (AFP) — Four government ministers, including Foreign Minister Anil Gayan, resigned today over "doubts" expressed publicly last month by Prime Minister Aneeroon Jugnauth over a number of sitting parliamentarians. The cabinet members — who also include Trade and Marine Minister Kader Bhayat, Industry Minister Chedumbarum Pillay and Health Minister Kailash Purryag — submitted letters of resignation to Acting Governor General Sir Cassampmollan.

The four ministers, in a joint statement published Friday, had asked Mr Jugnauth to reveal the names of parliamentarians about whom he had expressed "doubts" during a press conference on New Year's Eve. They also called on the prime minister to take "courageous decisions", without elaborating.

Mr Jugnauth replied to the statement in an interview Sunday with the weekly *WEEK-END*, asking the ministers to spell out what they meant by "courageous decisions" and challenging them to resign if they were in disagreement with him.

The prime minister also issued a statement today ruling out the possibility of early elections as demanded by opposition parties. The opposition had called for Mr. Jugnauth's resignation following the arrest last week in the Netherlands on drug-related charges of four parliamentarians belonging to the governing coalition. Opposition groups also cited the prime minister's comments during the New Year's Eve press conference.

Mr. Jugnauth rejected the calls, saying that no cabint ministers were among the detained MP's. He also said he had no intention of acceding to opposition demands for the removal of the Social Democratic Party from his coalition.

Officials, meanwhile, said that a ministerial meeting of the Indian Ocean Commission, scheduled from today until Wednesday, had been postponed following Mr. Gayan's resignation.

A meeting of experts from the commission, composed of Mauritius, the Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar and France (through its possession of the island of Reunion), got underway today and would continue according to schedule, they said.

In the wake of the arrest of the MP's, security checks have been stepped up at Mauritius' Plaisance Airport and at the principal seaport, with travellers, including members of parliament and ministers, subject to thorough searches.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Opposition Leader Speaks at Press Conference

MB032051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the legal opposition in South Africa, was in Maputo today for talks with the Mozambican Government on peace in southern Africa. Dr van Zyl Slabbert was received by President Samora Machel at noon today, and he discussed the prospects for peace in our region with the Mozambican head of state.

When asked about the nature of his talks with President Samora Machel, Van Zyl Slabbert said that they centered on the Nkomati Accord and regional cooperation. These were his words at a press conference at the Maputo International Airport before departure.

[Begin Slabbert recording in English] I have for a long time been very concerned about the prospects of regional cooperation in southern Africa, and I have also been very much involved in trying to eliminate apartheid as the political philosophy of South Africa. I believe that these two issues — regional cooperation and the resolution of South Africa's internal problems — are closely linked. I was very impressed with the Nkomati Accord as a sign of regional cooperation. It could have had very beneficial effects on South Africa's internal problems. I was also encouraged by the South African Government's declarations on reform inside South Africa. However, since then, the situation has deteriorated in South Africa as well as in southern Africa. That is why it is very important for me, as leader of the legal opposition in South Africa, to find out what the possibilities still are for a negotiated solution inside South Africa and regional cooperation between South Africa and the neighboring countries. It was exactly for this reason that I held talks with the executive leadership of the ANC in Lusaka last year, and also why now I am here in Maputo to talk to President Samora Machel, as one of the leaders of the Frontline States, to assess the state of relations between Mozambique and South Africa. I was deeply distressed by reports concerning the violations of the Nkomati Accord. While it is inappropriate for me to make accusations, I would nonetheless like to raise these issues at the next session of parliament [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Soviet Solidarity Committee Official Cited on Ties

MB041010 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries told AIM in Moscow that the relations between his organization and the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples [AMASP] are increasing. Vladimir Tsvetkov said that regular meetings are held with AMASP and visits are exchanged. He told AIM that a Soviet delegation from his organization recently returned from Maputo. He added that the delegation went to Mozambique to discuss mutual cooperation and to reaffirm Soviet support for the Mozambican people's struggle.

Last summer we received an appeal from the Mozambique mass organization for assistance to areas affected by the drought and armed bandits. We answered this appeal by sending material aid by ship, Vladimir Tsvetkov said. Our committee has planned a vast aid program for this year to help the peoples of southern Africa. This aid includes beds and mattresses to the South African and Namibian refugees in Tanzania.

RENAMO Statement Claims 273 Troops Killed

MB070932 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The Renamo movement in Mozambique claims that its forces killed 273 soldiers, including 114 allied troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania an 4 East German technicians, in fighting throughout Mozambique in the second half of December.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, the movement says its forces shot down a Zimbabwean Bell helicopter and destroyed 5 railway locomotives and 75 military and civilian vehicles in 42 operations in all provinces of Mozambique. Renamo says it suffered 25 casualties and 43 injuries in the fighting.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Issues New Year Message

EA031439 Dakar PANA in English 0955 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Lusaka, 03 Jan (ZANA/PANA) — South Africa spent more than three billion rand (about one billion dollars) in its war against SWAPO freedom fighters in Namibia, SWAPO President Mr Sam Nujoma said in Lusaka on Thursday [2 January]. In a New Year's Day message to Namibians throughout the world, Mr Nujoma said South Africa's huge military bill in the occupied territory was a result of SWAPO's intensified struggle for Namibian independence.

Various sabotage actions and the ever-intensifying resistance by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia Plan combatants have raised their financial burden of racist South Africa's war in Namibia to a level where the hard pressed Pretoria regime has to pour over three billion rand a year into Namibian adventure, he said. SWAPO's intensified struggle had also resulted in the killing of more than 580 South African troops and their backers during the first half of 1985 alo[illegible] Nujoma summed up SWAPO's political and military actions during the year as impressive. We have not realised our cherished goal of independence as yet, but we have definitely made impressive progress towards that goal.

Greater progress could, however, have been made if all Namibians had sacrificed towards the struggle. A distinct lack of patriotism from unspecified quarters, however, robbed the country of possible independence during 1985. Patriotic honesty will compel us to admit that not all of us have done our utmost in contributing to the advancement of the struggle, otherwise Namibia would be free today, he said. He added: That some of our compatriots have not lived up to their patriotic duties does not mean that many other Namibians have not made the supreme sacrifices in our noble cause to liberate Namibia. Many Namibians have been subjected to untold suffering in the form of torture, beatings, detention without trial, rape and harassment. Many others have sacrificed their precious lives, while many others have disappeared without trace.

Mr Nujoma called on all Namibians, in and out of the country, to work for the expulsion of South Africa and subsequent independence of the colony, noting that the intellectual and professional classes were especially vulnerable to accomodating the enemy. I call upon the intellectuals and professionals to resist the temptation of petit-bourgeois vacillations. Use your skills, knowledge and talents to undermine the colonial regime and its puppets, Mr Nujoma said

The SWAPO leader said Namibians should make 1986 the year of decisive action for final victory. If each and every one of us performs his or her specific task, 1986 will bring us at the cross-roads of Namibia's independence, he said. He paid tribute to the Frontline States for their support of the Namibian struggle. Mr Nujoma said Angola had in 1985 given SWAPO priceless and unwavering support in the face of South Africa's aggression and destabilisation.

SWAPO Says Ready To Sign Cease-Fire With RSA

MB062011 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The SWAPO says it is ready to meet the South African regime (?even today) to sign a cease-fire agreement paving the way to Namibia's independence. The secretary general of SWAPO, Toivo ja Toivo, said this at Lusaka International Airport today before leaving for his organization's headquarters in Luanda, Angola. Mr Toivo [words indistinct] said his organization was ready to sign (?a cease-fire) with South Africa at any time in accordance with the UN Resolution 435. He said his organization would continue to wage war against South Africa until Namibia was free.

Four SWAPO Insurgents Killed in Angola Operation

MB061312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1307 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 6, SAPA — Security forces in SWA/Na-

mibia have shot and killed four SWAPO insurgents in a follow-up operation across the border with Angola at the weekend, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said in Windhoek today. The security forces suffered no losses and had already returned to SWA/Namibia.

They seized three AK47 rifles, a 60mm mortar bomb, water bottles and several SWAPO uniforms, the SWATF spokesman said. According to a SWABC radio news report, the pursuit operation followed the killing by SWAPO insurgents of an Ovambo-speaking civilian, Keferma Nghikefelwa, about 15km from Nkongo near the border with Angola. Another civilian, Mr Lukas Uushupelo, was wounded in the incident.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Reacts to 5 Jan Landmine Explosion

Pik Botha Warns of Attack

MB071140 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says he has no doubt that the South African security forces will, in accordance with international law and practice, take the necessary action to eliminate terrorist bases in a country like Botswana if such targets can be positively identified.

Speaking in an interview with Radio RSA, Mr Botha said that attacks on terrorist bases would take place in Botswana if that government did not take effective measures to eliminate the terrorist menace from its territory. Mr Botha reiterated that evidence proves that the latest landmine attacks in South Africa had emanated from Botswana. The minister added that in the past, Botswana's officials had privately asked South Africa to eliminate terrorist bases in Botswana. He said the Botswana officials would not say this publicly because they were frightened of the reaction they would (?receive) from sources such as the Soviet Union and the ANC.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has urged Botswana to take effective measures against the menace of terrorism. The South African State Security Council has expressed its growing concern about the unsatisfactory response of certain of South Africa's neighbors, including Botswana, to the proposal.

Foreign Ministery Statement

MB061817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1812 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 6, SAPA — The Department of Foreign Affairs today urged Botswana to take effective measures against the "menace of terrorism" and said the South African Government reserved its right to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens. The text of the telexed message, sent late this afternoon to the Botswana Government, was released to SAPA by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this evening.

"Text

"With reference to the landmine explosion in the Ellisras District on 4 Jan which claimed the lives of two persons and seriously injured two others the Department of Foreign Affairs has the honour to state that evidence has been found indicating that the perpetators came from and returned to Botswana.

"The Botswana Government is aware that South Africa has over the years, in the interests of promoting peaceful and good neighbourly relations, proposed that effective measures be introduced to control terrorist activities.

"The unsatisfactory response of certain neighbouring countries, including Botswana, to these proposals led the State Security Council to express its grave concern at its meeting of 20 December 1985.

"The views of the South African Government were conveyed to the Government of Botswana on that date.

"In view of the use of Botswana territory in the case of the Ellisras attack the South African Government again seriously urges the Government of Botswana to institute effective measures to eliminate the menace of terrorism.

"While the South African Government is always prepared to engage in discussions in order to promote peace and harmony in the region, it at the same time reserves its rights in terms of established international legal principals to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens."

UK Seeking To Prevent Attack

MB070713 Umtata Captial Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Britain is reported to be trying to prevent a South African military attack on Botswana. British Foreign Office sources in London have indicated that representations are to be made urging Pretoria to exercise extreme restriant in considering its response to Saturday's killer landmine blast.

Fears of a retaliatory attack are growing in White Hall following Defense Minister Magnus Malan's warning that Pretoria will act against insurgents that planted the landmine. The SADF believes the device was planted by ANC guerrillas who crossed over from neighboring Botswana.

Reports in London say Margaret Thatcher's government was last night preparing for an urgent diplomatic intervention to prevent South Africa taking extreme action.

20,000 Miners Dismissed Over Strike Action

MB061626 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] About 20,000 workers on three GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation]-owned Impala platinum minies in Bophuthatswana have been dismissed. This represents 65 percent

of the work force. Our economic news staff reports that the workers had been warned that an illegal strike which started on 1 January was in breach of their contracts, and that they would be dismissed.

The mines affected are the Wildebeestfontein North and South, and (Bafokeng South). Production at these mines has come to a halt because of the strike. The acting chief executive of Impala Mines, Mr (Gary Mordt), says the mine management and representatives of the workers had discussed workers' grievances and queries from the beginning of January. He said no workers would be employed. [as heard]

Dismissal 'Orderly'

MB070841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 7 SAPA — The dismissal of workers at Wildebeestfontein North Mine, Wildebeestfontein South Mine and Bafokeng South Mine was proceeding in an orderly fashion, a statement from General Mining Union Corporation (GENCOR) said today. Discharge formalities were expected to take several days to complete, GENCOR said.

At Bafokeng North Mine and Mineral Processes approximately 2000 workers had returned to work and this trend was continuing. The situation at all four mines and mineral processes remained peaceful, GENCOR said.

Build-up of Traffic on Lesotho Border Reported

MB061522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Our Bloemfontein news staff reports that there is a great traffic build-up at border posts between South Africa and Lesotho. Each vehicle entering or leaving South Africa is thoroughly searched, causing lengthy delays. Several motorists not prepared to wait so long have returned to the border posts. [as heard]

South Africa said last week that it was to intensify security along the border with Lesotho after indications that an increasing number of terrorists were operating from that country.

U.S. Congressmen Refused Permission To See Mandela

MB071242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 7, SAPA — The United States Congressmen on a fact finding tour of South Africa have been refused permission to see the imprisoned African National Congress Leader Mr Nelson Mandela. A spokesman for the Prisons Service said today from Pretoria an application for the congressmen to see Mr Mandela had been received.

"The reply is no. The application has not been approved," the spokesman said. He declined to give reasons for the refusal.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, who is responsible for the prisons service, was not available for comment. A spokesman for his office said he was on holiday.

Mrs Mandela To Apply to Court on Banning Order

MB070726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0724 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 7, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela will apply to the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow to have restrictions under her banning order declared unreasonable, her legal representatives said today. A statement from Ismail Ayob and Associates said: "Mrs Mandela's application in the supreme court will be held at 11.30 am on Wednesday the 8th."

The application was down on the court's unopposed motion roll due to be read today.

Police Kill Suspected ANC Member, Seize Soviet Arms

MB071054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 7, SAPA — Police shot dead a suspected ANC member near East London yesterday and seized a large quantity of arms of Russian origin, the SAP said today. A statement released in Pretoria said the incident happened between Mt Ruth and Fort Jackson after two security branch members stopped a vehicle with one occupant on the old East London/King Williamstown highway.

The driver threw a hand grenade at the security men after getting out of his vehicle, then ran away. The policemen fired shots at the man but he fled into dense bush, the statement said. The body of the man was found later after a search of the area.

A black policeman received shrapnel wounds in one shoulder but his condition was not serious, the statement said. The arms were found in the vehicle in which the man was travelling.

ANC Says White 'Lunatic' May Have Planted Bomb

MB051051 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 Jan 86 p 1

[By Deon Delport]

[Text] Almost two weeks after the Amanzimtoti bomb blast that killed five Christmas shoppers on December 23, the African National Congress, blamed in government circles for the attack, has suggested the blast could be the work of a "white lunatic."

The ANC's latest comment came from ANC publicity spokesman Mr Tom Sebina in Lusaka. Mr Sebina confirmed that the ANC was still not claiming responsibility for the Toti blast and said that a statement would be issued later if any new information were obtained.

"There are other people who have access to ammunition and bombs. The so-called white vigilantes who have attacked people's homes and blown up cars. Are they not capable of that sort of

attack?" asked Mr Sebina. The ANC would then be blamed, he suggested.

He said that his theory "must be part of the speculation about who is responsible for the attack. It is just possible some lunatic among the whites planted the bomb and is trying to foster hatred between the blacks and whites."

Mr Sebina said that the ANC had never taken a "deliberate policy to go for soft targets" but had said that, in future, it would be "more and more difficult to make absolutely sure civilians do not die."

"Civilians are already getting hurt and killed in the townships. Very few of these people have weapons. Black people are being shot and teargassed in their homes. They are soft targets as well," he added.

Earlier in the week the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed that two people arrested last week were being questioned in connection with the Amanzimtoti blast.

Police confirmed that, among those arrested were Dr Vijay Ramlacksn and his student wife Sandra Africa.

PLO Said Buying Duty-Free Shops in Frontline States

MB050839 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[By Neil Hooper]

[Text] The PLO has a fiendish new strategy to take over airport duty-free shops in the "Frontline States" of southern Africa.

International airline and airport security chiefs are alarmed because this could provide perfect cover of smuggling arms and explosives.

The ruthless Palestine Liberation Organisation, the world's most feared terror group, this week confirmed to the *SUNDAY TIMES* that it had bought control of the duty-free shop at Tanzania's Dar es Salaam airport.

A PLO spokesman said it was purely a business venture to make money, and denied that the organisation was negotiating for control of other Southern African airport shops.

But airline security sources claim the PLO has its eye on airports in two of South Africa's neighbours — Zimbabwe and Mozambique. They revealed the PLO's latest scheme in London at an emergency meeting of airline security chiefs.

The fact that Arab terrorists had taken over the duty-free shop in Dar es Salaam — one of black Africa's biggest airports — was first uncoverd by KLM, the Dutch airline.

KLM dropped its bombshell warning to other airlines in London on December 13, just two weeks before last Friday's Arab terror attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports which left 18 dead.

The deputy security chief at Amsterdam's Schipol Airport, chief superintendent Joop Verdonk, told the *SUNDAY TIMES* yesterday that details of the PLO's operation were uncovered by one of KLM's security officers based in Africa.

Mr Verdonk said several African countries had been mentioned at the London meeting as suspected PLO targets. However, investigations had revealed that so far the PLO had moved only into Dar es Salaam. The airport is used by 17 international airlines. While there are no direct flights from Dar es Salaam to South Africa, there are flights to Swaziland and Mozambique. And there are 18 flights a week from Zimbabwe to South Africa.

Zimbabwe's sympathy for the PLO was publicly emphasised this week. In a New Year message to mark the 21st anniversary on the organisaion, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said he was convinced the PLO would triumph in its struggle to regain its homeland from Israel. He added that Zimbabwe wanted an end to the "daily atrocities" committed by both Israel and South Africa.

Mr Alie Halimeh, the PLO's chief representative in Zimbabwe, told the *SUNDAY TIMES* this week that the organisation did not own any commercial enterprises in the country. And he claimed it operated the duty-free shop at Dar es Salaam as an "economic investment."

European airport security chiefs are deeply concerned about the implications of the PLO gaining control of duty-free shops at international airports.

These shops are normally located "airside" and goods are supplied by lorries which are not usually searched. By the time passengers can buy duty-free items, they have already passed though security screening and are given their purchases in sealed bags which are not searched before embarkation.

This means a terrorist could take a deadly package from a PLO-controlled shop to any destination in the world.

In the wake of the PLO alert, a source close to the South African Railway Police said yesterday security at other African airports was being monitored.

"We do not think the PLO will succeed with any plan to smuggle weapons ... certainly not into South Africa."

"But we will obviously keep a close watch on the situation."

The PLO, sponsored by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi supports the ANC and SWAPO.

Its foremost African ally is Zimbabwe — which has allowed the Arab organisation to open an office in the country. In 1984, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was personally welcomed to Zimbabwe by Mr Mugabe, who described him as a "hero".

KwaNdebele Minister Comments on Moutse Violence

MB060442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2031 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] KwaNdebele, Jan 6, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Skosana, has branded as a "gross deviation from the truth" the impression that KwaNdebele was forcing residents of trouble-torn Moutse "to be subjected to the authority of the KwaNdebele government."

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators, is devoid of all truth and can rather be subscribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse," said Mr Skosana.

He pointed out that as far back as 1975 the commission of cooperation and development recommended that Moutse be removed from Lebowa jurisdiction and be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The chief minister assured residents who would be incorporated into KwaNdebele that "the needs, wishes and aspirations of all people will be taken into consideration. The only stipulation made by the government of KwaNdebele is that all residents refrain from unlawful or violent actions," he said.

Mr Skosana said that subsequent to the announcement Moutse would be incorporated into KwaNdebele, various unlawful meetings "by prominent leaders" of Moutse were held and it was decided Moutse youths would damage government property in the area.

The targets were the property of "people well disposed towards KwaNdebele...shops belonging to businessmen obtaining supplies from KwaNdebele."

He alleged it was also decided at the meeting no vehicles bearing KwaNdebele registration would be allowed in Moutse and people would be intimidated.

"The decision resulted in the burning down of various businesses and shops in Moutse, as well as damage to vehicles in the area and the murder of Ndebeles, as well as the murder of two detectives of the SA police who were investigating an arson case. The latter, ironically enough were north-Sothos stationed in the Moutse area. Since unrest started no vehicle has been safe in the Moutse area although vehicles in the KwaNdebele area remain unhindered."

He said not a single resident of Moutse was killed by KwaNdebele residents.

"As a result of lawlessness and violent action by residents of Moutse, encouraged by prominent political figures among others in the area, the SA police were forced by circumstances to take action which resulted in two people being killed.

"The impression being created among others by the Black Sash that Ndebeles are the instigators, is devoid of all truth and can rather be subscribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse," said Mr Skosana.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

6 Jan Evening Report

MB061744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Jan 6, SAPA — The SA police 8 pm unrest situation report:

The following incidents were reported since 8 am:

Witbank: A mob of arsonists set a private vehicle alight causing extensive damage. They were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Mohlakeng: Early this morning a mob of blacks stoned a bus in the area causing extensive damage. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. No arrests or injuries were reported. During this morning, a mob of arsonists hurled a petrol-bomb at a private house, causing damage. No arrested or injuries were reported. In the same area, this morning, a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned police patrols on two occasions. Slight damages was caused. They were dispersed by the police using birdshot. No arrests or injuries were reproted.

Langa: During this morning, black youths set a private vehicle alight causing extensive damage. The youths were arrested.

Guguletu: Police discovered a charred body of a black male in the area. Police are investigating.

7 Jan Morning Report

MB070636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0634 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 7, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8 am "unrest report," received at 8.30 am:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overight.

In the black township near Aliwal North a mob stoned a police vehicle. A member of the police and one of the SADF were slightly injured. Tear smoke and shotgun fire were used to disperse the crowd. Eight black men were arrested. No other injuries were reported.

At Walmer, near Port Elizabeth, a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle. Police used rubber bullets to disperse the crowd and a woman was fatally wounded. The SA police were then stoned and had to use tear smoke to disperse the mob. A member of the SA police was slightly injured. A black man was arrested.

In the black residential area of Umlazi near Durban, a police vehicle was stoned. A youth was arrested after police dispersed their attackers with tear smoke and shotgun fire.

In the black residential area near De Aar, a community council official was stoned by a mob. He dispersed his attackers with shotgun fire. No one was arrested. No injuries were reported.

Man Killed in Munsieville

MB071145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Jan 7, SAPA — Police opened fire on a group of blacks at Munsieville on the West Rand last night, killing one person and wounding four others, when a police vehicle was attacked with stones.

The "mob" of blacks was dispersed with shotgun fire after a police vehicle was stoned at about 10.30 pm, the SAP's public relations division stated today in response to enquiries from SAPA.

"At that stage it appeared that no-one was injured. Later, at approximately 11.30 am, it was discovered that four people had been wounded, one of them fatally [as received]," the statement said.

However, an eyewitness to the shooting claimed last night that police began shooting "at some people sitting in an open space in the township." The eyewitness said that he had not seen any provocation for the shooting. Mr Desmond Selro told SAPA the people had been sitting in the clearing, which is being converted to a park, when four uniformed white policemen arrived in two cars. The policemen "just fired teargas at the people," Mr Selro alleged.

"They ran away, and the policemen started shooting at them with birdshot."

The chief superintendent of Leratong Hospital, Dr B. Broughton, confirmed today that four men had "presented themselves at hosptial with shotgun wounds" last night.

KwaZulu Death Toll Rises

MB061929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Altogether 10 people have been killed in two faction fights in northern KwaZulu. Six men were killed in a clash between two groups at Okhukho in the district of Mahlabathini, and in a fight in the (Ingugu) area near Pongola, two men and two women were shot dead. Police in KwaZulu have arrested two men for being in possession of two hand grenades. Police said in both cases the fights had been continuations of long-standing feuds between the involved groups.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

5 Jan Press Review

MB050446 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Mamelodi Youths Assaulted

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 January carries on page 2 a report by McKeed Kotlolo which says that the KwaNdebele interior minister, P.M. Ntuli, has confirmed that a group of Mamelodi youths on a picnic in the homeland on Christmas Day was assaulted by the "homeland's vigilante group, Mbogodo." Ntuli said that the KwaNdebele government had learned that "Mamelodi youths were planning to attack the homeland on December 18 or 19," because " 'our children were attending school and had written exams when pupils in other black areas in the country were boycotting school.' " Homeland vigilantes then began manning roadblocks and patrolling villages and when they heard that the youths had allegedly harassed people in a village, the youths " 'were traced and were trapped at a house at Vlaklaagte No. 1. The occupants were taken to Kwaggafontein where they were assaulted,' " Ntuli said. He added that the homeland's chief minister and other officials had meet with the parents of the assaulted youths.

Senior Police Visit Moutse

Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 4 that senior police officers visited Moutse district on 3 January and met with the chairman of the Moutse regional authority and a Moutse representative to the Lebowa legislative assembly. The chairman reported that the police officer had said that he had appealed to authorities to control vigilantes and also that more police protection would be provided for Moutse residents.

Heunis Offer

Another report on page 4 notes that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has said that Moutse families which did not wish to be incorporated into KwaNdebele and which left the district and resettled in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area would receive compensation for their property and their possessions would be transported free of charge.

'Political Experts' To Visit

Another report on page 4 notes that "constitutional experts moulding an alternative political model for South Africa will visit the country in the next few weeks for talks 'across the political spectrum.' " The group will be led by the director of the Foundation for International Conciliation, a Geneva-based organization. The foundation has drawn together 28 "political experts" from 14 countries to design a constitutional structure for South Africa. The first phase, which involved assembling ideas on the future structure, has already been completed and the second phase will focus on consultations in South Africa.

Price of Petrol

A report on page 3 says that "the rand price of South African petrol still rates among the cheapest in the world despite the poor exchange rate of the rand against the dollar and major European currencies." The article also notes that Harry Schwarz, a Progressive Federal Party MP, said there "was an urgent need for an inquiry into the latest fuel price increases and the country now needed a Consumer Affairs Minister."

Stockbroker's Predictions

Another report on page 3 notes that a leading stockbroker on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has predicted that "the South African economy will be stimulated by tax cuts in March and a further relaxation of Reserve Bank monetary and fiscal controls." He expects the "present upward trend in the share market over the past six months — where share prices have spiralled to almost twice the inflation rate — to continue." He also said that although he does not expect the inflation rate to drop, he believes interest rates will fall and there will be an increase in the money supply.

Indian Fisherman Turned Away

In another report on page 3 on a group of Indian fishermen which was turned away from the Loskop Dam in the eastern Transvaal because they were not white, the director of the Transvaal Overvaal Resorts Board is reported as saying that they "should have checked beforehand whether they would be allowed entry." Boetie Abramjee, deputy national leader of the National People's Party in the House of Delegates, said these kinds of incidents are " 'causing South Africa more and more damage. Apartheid must go and we must see meaningful changes.' "

Couple Unbanned

A report on page 4 notes that "the names of Joseph Samuel Podbrey and his wife Leah have been removed from the consolidated banning lists, effectively releasing them from all restrictions." The government has given no reasons for these unbannings.

Labor Party Congress

Political correspondent David Braun reports on the Labor Party's congress on page 8. Braun says that according to the guidelines outlined by party leader Allan Hendrickse is his speech, the "top priority is education, the handling of which has brought the Labour Party into increased confrontation with the coloured community during the past year." Attention must be given to equalizing spending on education. According to Braun, "Hendrickse was vague about what was to be done in the fields of welfare and housing, but he was adamant that in the economic area there could be upliftment by means of deregulation, particularly with regard to small traders." Hendrickse endorsed a nonracial geographically based federal system, a " 'federal option that does not foresee the entrenchment of apartheid.' " Braun concludes by noting that "at a time when the Government has little to show by way of increased co-operation with the black communities, the Labour Party is perhaps in an even more powerful position to push for its goals."

STAR on Fuel Price Hike

In its editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says that the recent fuel price increase "was handled with the utmost confusion." "There is no justifiable reason" to have to pay more for petrol, the paper says. The poor exchange rate has nothing to do with the increase, since the fuel is brought inland in a "purely South African pipeline" and the pipeline itself is mostly used for diesel, not "petrol bound for the Reef." Moreover, the South African Transport Services is making "an enormous profit" from the pipeline, which is "used to offset the loss made by this largest of employers in the country."

Bad Year for Home Builders

On the front page *THE STAR*'s "property guide" supplement, Barbara Dunn reports that 1985 was one of the worst years for industries related to house building. Prices dropped, inflation soared, "and the market was invaded by uncertainty and apprehension." The editor of the *PROPERTY ECONOMIST* and two real estate agents all said that the situation would improve in 1986, but the chairman of the National Association of Home Builders, while agreeing that there may be an improvement in the second half of the year, said that this will depend "on the country's ability to make satisfactory arrangements to settle debt, greater political stability, a reduced unemployment and a return of confidence."

Natal Property Market

A report on the property market in Natal on the same page says that "there are few crumbs to be spread among the hungry builders" and many believe that the situation will be worse next year. "Most builders agreed that nothing could prevent a number of companies becoming insolvent during the year, because of probable cash-flow problems." However, "investors are still interested in putting up developments in Natal, provided they find the right market," and retirement villages and vacation homes are still selling.

BEELD on New Year

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 January says in its editorial on page 12 that the miseries being predicted for this country during 1986 need not materialize. "It remains in the hands of the inhabitants of South Africa — in the hands of white and black — to make 1986 our year of hope. If we interpret the opinions of most here in this country, then we believe that beneath all the hardships, there is an urgent desire among all to find a settlement for all our deadlocks, political and economic." Incidents like the fuel price increase, however, will not help in this regard. Politically, we believe, as does the state president in his New Year's message, that those who wish to continue the negotiation process in a spirit of Christian justice are in the majority. "As regards the black population, we hope they will send forward leaders who are prepared to negotiate in the same spirit. Those who commit violence or threaten to are not serving the aspirations of the blacks. They are serving their own interests."

White Housing Council

A report in the business section on page 14 notes that the statutory body which will provide for white housing, the Council for Development and Housing, will be formally constituted today, according to a notice in the government gazette. The minister responsible for housing, Mr Amie Venter, said in a statement on 2 January that the council will take over the functions formerly carried out by the National Housing Com-

mission and Community Development Board in providing housing. Other functions also include the orderly development of areas, the prevention of urban decay, and the provision and financing of housing and community services.

JCC President's Message

In another report on the same page, the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC), Mr Pat Corbin, is said to have declared in his annual message that the JCC does not share the optimistic view on international sanctions and boycotts. "'Our position is not comparable with any other country. We have to deal with a well orchestrated and generously funded international campaign, the goal of which is to harm this country.'" In his view, the business community has been affected by the international stance that South Africa is an unjust society, which is shown in the significant drop in the number of tourists visiting the country at a time when this country offers the best value to the tourist. He believes, the report says, that nothing less that further great strides by the government in dismantling all forms of discrimination will change this situation.

Intimidation of Black Athletes

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 January reports on page 4 that black athelctes have now become the target of intimidation. In the most recent incidents, the report says, Springbok runner Mark Plaitjies received two death threats, while another Springbok, Kenny Jacobs, has begun carrying a firearm. The report notes that Stephen Morale, another athlete, was recently stabbed to death.

DIE VADERLAND on Police

In its editorial on page 8 the paper says it fully understands the difficult task the police have when they have to take action against radical figures like Dr Allan Boesak and Winnie Mandela, who are in the local and international spotlight. The very fact that the police are aware that Mrs Mandela is, according to Brigadier Johan Coetzee of Soweto, seeking a confrontation situation with them, would make one think they would act in a manner which would cause the least publicity. "In a no-win situation the damage ought to be kept to the absolute minimum. This is why one is astonished at the manner in which they went about arresting her on Monday." The editorial adds that on that occasion Mrs Mandela won hands down, but perhaps it is asking too much of the police to expect them to handle the matter with the necessary finesse. "Is there no one in our political hierarchy with the necessary strategic ability to outmaneuver her?" the paper asks.

6 Jan Press Review

MB060601 [Editorial Report] **Black Teachers Congress** — Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* on 5 January carries a report on page 3 of its "Extra" supplement on the congress of the African Teachers Association of South Africa. Opening the conference, the association's president, R.L. Peteni, said that black teachers "'dare not stand aside in the mistaken belief that the disturbances are not pedagogical matters and thus do not concern us. They do concern us.'" Black students and the black community have rejected the system of education dispensed by black teachers and "'we must become involved in efforts to salvage it'" he said.

Soweto Consumer Boycott

Another on page 3 of the "Extra" supplement notes that confusion exists over the Soweto consumer boycott. "People carrying their shopping from the city were attacked on Thursday and Friday this week — days after the boycott was supposed to end." Youths continued to "attack and harass residents" after the boycott committee had called off the boycott. The report also notes that "black shopkeepers in the townships were victimised by youths who wanted 'compensation' money for diverting customers from town." When shopkeepers refused to pay, their businesses were threatened and many have begun to carry firearms. The report also says that residents believe "that it was the fear of the youths rather than the police that caused the low crime figures during the Christmas period."

Liquor Outlets Up for Sale

Sydney Moses reports on page 5 of the supplement that 36 liquor outlets, including bottle stores, hotels, and lounges have been put up for sale on the East Rand. Another 23 outlets are for sale on the West Rand. The chairmen of the East and West Rand Development Boards "confirmed there was overtrading in the liquor business in black townships and that profits had declined dramatically," a result of the economic recession.

Natal-KwaZulu Consolidation

Brian Pottinger and Shaun Harris report on the front page of the main section that "proposals for a single KwaZulu-Natal state are to be put to the South African Cabinet early in the next parliamentary session." The first step toward a unified Natal-KwaZulu was taken earlier this week when the South African and KwaZulu governments approved a series of projects to upgrade rural and urban areas in the region. The plan "takes no account of existing boundaries and is based on the assumption that the whole of the Natal region must be taken as one economic whole" and will "force movement on the next crucial stage — a political integration of the province." However, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader in Natal, who is also the party's black affairs spokesman, "said there was no evidence at this stage that the joint Natal-KwaZulu proposals went beyond an administrative accord between the two authorities."

Foreign Visitors

Political correspondent Max du Preez reports on page two on an upcoming influx of high-powered foreign visitors, including U.S. congressmen and church leaders, Fritz, Leu Tweiler, the South African debt negotiator, the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group, and the U.S. advisory committee. The government's response "appears low-key: correct but not enthusiastic hospitality will be extended."

Petrol Price Hike 'Mess'

Another report on page 2 notes that Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn "conceded yesterday that the Transvaal petrol price hike had been a mess" and promised to investigate the petrol price structure. He also said that "the stronger rand of the last few weeks had already changed the picture and if it improves further in the next four to five weeks, the threatened increase in February could be averted or postponed."

Hendrickse Urges Mandela Release

Political reporter Norman West says on page 2 that Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse's call for the release of Nelson Mandela without Mandela first having to renounce violence "puts him in direct opposition to his Cabinet colleagues and President Botha." Hedrickse told *SUNDAY TIMES* that it "was about time the Government moved away from 'gamesmanship' to 'statesmanship' on the Mandela issue." He also said that he believed Mandela " 'can have a calming effect on the confustion and frustration over his imprisonment.' "

Durban Beach Violence

Shaun Harris reports on page 5 that "beach officials were warned that an outburst of violence was planned for New Year's Day on Durban's black-only bathing beach, it was revealed late this week." Many people believe that the violence was premeditated and said "three 'organisers' were controlling sections of the crowd with loudhailers. One of the initial causes of violence was a group of men who called each other 'comrade' and went around the black beach shaving the hair of people with afro or 'dreadlock' hairstyles."

Education Demands

Sarah Sussens reports on page 10 that Deputy Minister of Education and Cooperation Sam de Beer said he "was prepared to consider 'anything reasonable' " to help resolve the black education crisis. De Beer "said demands such as for the withdrawal of troops from the townships did not fall with the education portfolio but there had been meetings between the Deputy Minister of Defence and Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, and Educationists."

SUNDAY TIMES on Violence

In its editorial on page 14, the paper says that "violence — corrosive, comprehensive, crippling — is boring its way into the core of South Africa's national life." Violence has become "a refuge for the insecure and a panacea for those without the ability or inclination to negotiate." What is needed to put an end to the cycle of violence is "a change of mind by the Government and a change of heart in those who are govered." The government must stop narrowing the opportunities for peaceful protest and demand accountability from the security forces, while the other side must also move away from a "frontier mentality," which calls for settling disputes by violence, and realize that "violence — like freedom — is indivisible."

Mistakes of Past

In a column on the same page, Johan Degenaar, a professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, reviews "crucial events in out past when basic mistakes were made because opportunities to accept blacks as South African citizens were misused to entrench the position of whites." He points to "the formation of the Union in 1910, obtaining Republican status in 1961 and the introduction of the New Constitution in 1984" as "hallmarks of black exclusion." The new constitution in particular was a "fatal mistake," because it excluded blacks "at a decisive stage of our history, when we should have realised we had a second chance to right the wrongs of the past." The mistakes of the past have led to a situation in which "reform has become counter-productive," for blacks will not accept a reform process in which they have no participation. The only way out of this impasse is real negotiation, but this will not be easy and will be especially "traumatic for the whites, who will have to accept that the blacks constitute a majority in a democratic South Africa."

Black-Owned Company

An article on the front page of the "Business Times" supplement by Ciaran Ryan says that "Khulani Holdings may be the first entirely black owned and managed company to seek a JSE [Johannesburg Stock Exchange] listing." The company's managing director said, however, " 'we want to build up a large black shareholding before going to the market. The company exists to allow small black shareholders an opportunity to invest in the free-enterprise system, and we are showing them it can work for them.' " The company has also linked up with W.G. Brown to form Khulani Brown, enabling it "to defy apartheid laws which preclude black-owned companies form owning businesses in 'white' areas."

Drop in Strikes in 1986

Amrit Manga reports on the same page that "industrial action and production time lost through strikes should slacken for the first time in five years during 1986." Although there has been a 700 percent increase in the number of man days lost due to strikes over the last 7 years, a recent report by labor consultants says that number of man days lost will level off in all industries with the possible exception of mining. One of the reasons for the leveling off will be a shift to shorter work stoppages and employers are expected to take a harder line. According to the report, "the rate of union membership growth, often in excess of 200 percent a year, is not likely to persist in 1986 either."

Unemployment Figures

Angus MacMillan reports on the same page that job creation is becoming "one of the most pressing issues facing South Africa in 1986." Some 400,000 people are looking for a first job and there are more that 600,00 registered unemployed. Government statistics put black unemployment at about 500,000 but researchers say it is closer to 2 million if the homelands are included. About 500,000 jobs have either been lost or were not created over the last 3 and 1/2 years because of the recession. The government has allocated R600 million to job creation and

training in the 1985-86 fiscal year and this may alleviate some of the short-term problems, but "longer-term employment prospects will remain bleak until foreign and domestic private-sector investment picks up."

Police Fire Teargas at Buses

Jon Qwelane reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 5 January that five busloads of passengers were injured in Soweto yesterday when police sprayed "sneeze powder" at them. The passengers, who were on their way to a Soweto cemetary after funerals for four unrest victims, said they were injured when they smashed windows and jumped out of buses and some also claimed that police sjambokked them after they had jumped out. Others allege "that when they fled to the Klipspruit West homes of coloured families, some householders unleashed dogs on them." Qwelane also notes that Soweto taxi owners kept their truce with youth organizations and provided 100 minibuses for the funeral. The police divisional commissioner for Soweto "said police fired teargas when youths in four of five buses began breaking windows and damaging the transport vehicles."

Suzman To Raise Moutse Issue

In another front-page report, Mike Cohen says that Helen Suzman, the PFP spokesman on law and order, is to raise the incidents in Moutse in Parliament. Suzman and other PFP members visited Moutse on 4 January and meet with senior Lebowa officials and community members.

Police Brutality Alleged

Chris Whitfield reports on the same page that "the last affidavits taken by civil rights campaigners Mrs Molly Blackburn and Mr Brian Bishop contain allegations of police brutality in an Eastern Cape township." In the affidavits, "a 14-year-old boy from Bongolethu township, in Oudtshoorn, alleges that he and other youths were locked in a police cell, sprayed with teargas and soaked with water. A 12-year-old girl claims she was shot in the back by a policeman." A police spokesman in Pretoria said "'police categorically deny any incidents took place'" and asked that the affidavits be sent to the police for investigation.

Abusive Phone Calls

Linda Vergnani reports on page 2 that the family of Molly Blackburn has received several abusive phone calls since Mrs Blackburn was killed. In one call, answered by the Blackburns' 14-year-old daughter, a man asked when he could bring champagne to celebrate Molly Blackburn's death.

Cape Town Fighting

Chris Whitfield reports on the same page on the fighting that has been going on in Cape Town's black townships between "conservative 'fathers' and militant 'comrades.'" A police liaison officer for the Western Cape "denied claims that the police were turning a blind eye to the activities of the 'fathers.'" "He said the 'fathers' had been told they could defend themselves and their property but were not entitled to take the law into their own hands."

Fuel, Milk Price Hikes

Finance editor John Spira reports on page 2 that the recent fuel price "hike" has spawned a call for a review of the Government's role in petrol pricing. Lobbyists contend that if petrol were priced at levels related to production cost rather than linking the price to the rand cost of oil, consumers would pay much less. A related article item on the same page says that the New Year increase and an additional 6 cent increase expected at the end of the month will immediately add .4 percent to the inflation rate, according to the chief economist at the Volksas bank. However, if businesses pass on the increased cost of transport, inflation will rise between .6 and .8 percent. Another item on the same page report that the price of milk in the Transvaal will rise by 6 cents a liter beginning 6 January.

Business Survival

Mike Peterson reports on page 3 that "strong cost control and competitive pricing will be critical factors in determining the survival of many South African businesses in the coming year." A survey by a firm of business development specialists "indicates that new sales and promotional techniques need to be adopted to attract and satisfy the demands of customers who are becoming more discerning." As unions become stronger and more representative, line managers and supervisers "are going to become increasingly responsible for labour relations," and will need to be trained.

Column on 'Agitators'

In his "Just Jon" column on page 4, Jon Qwelane writes that some whites "would like to believe that were it not for the alleged agitators and their alleged communist masters, everything would be rosy with apartheid intact." Blacks, he says, "are owed a huge apology by the bigots and racists who scream communism each time we say we have had enough of the savagery of apartheid, which is falsely peddled in the name of civilisation and Christianity."

STAR on Reasons for Hope

In its editorial on page 10, *THE STAR* urges the opponents of apartheid to consider their options carefully at the start of 1986, as "more unrest cannot guarantee more freedom," and more boycotts of schools and shops "are designed to dislocate society." It also urges the government to consider its options, since "the suppression of activists through bannings and bullets has been a major contributory cause of the perilous predicament in which the country finds itself as 1986 begins." But there are reasons for hope, for "in the whole continent of Africa there is not another country with such a depth of management expertise, such a level of education and skills in all communities, so many natural resources and the common cause from which to mount a coordinated recovery." However, in order for this recovery to come about, the government must "present the country with a just and coherent plan for all groups to live together without domination."

No 'Breakthrough' From Botha

John MacLennan says in a column on page 11 that "President P.W. Botha is unlikely to announce any constitutional breakthrough when he opens Parliament later this month." "Sources close to the Cabinet" said that the president "has already said most of what he is likely to say" and now feels "it is not up to him to take any further initiatives." "All hopes are now pinned on the possiblity that black leaders may be persuaded to come to the negotiating table," MacLennan says. However, the sources also said that the National Party will not talk to the ANC since it believes tht "the security forces are on top of the unrest." The only possible area where there might be a breakthrough is in influx control, but there will be no changes in the Group Areas Act. The PFP national chairman, Colin Eglin, said the top priority of the party in the next parliamentary session "will be to get a meaningful process of negotiation going on a future to which all South Africans can subscribe." The party will demand the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of banned organizations, the dismantling of apartheid, and a discussion on a future constitutional system with an open agenda, Eglin said.

'Mandela Syndrome'

In an article carried on pages 1 and 3 of *THE STAR*'s "Review" supplement, Hannes de Wet reviews the life of Nelson Mandela and notes that "instead of disappearing from the scene while serving a life sentence, Nelson Mandela has to an increasing extent become a dominating figure in South African and international politics." Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Center of Applied Social Sciences at Natal University, says that the "Mandela syndrome" is "typical of 'liberation situations' the world over." Mandela's reputation is protected by the fact that he is in jail. Since he cannot say or do anything in public, "it is impossible for him to blunder." Professor Chris Maritz, director of the Institute for African and Political Studies at Potshefstroom University, "describes the Mandela syndrome as a classical replay of the martyr syndrome which characterised the recent history of black Africa." As soon as such a leader is released, however, "he immediately becomes more ordinary." Maritz also said he believes Winnie Mandela "is also starting to develop into a strong martyr figure."

Column on Foreign Debt

The "Talking Cents" column by Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, on page 3 of the "Review" section notes that as part of the negotiations on rescheduling South Africa's foreign debt, the banks have required "a statement of political intent" from the government which will commit it to eliminating apartheid. Schwarz said that the bankers lent money to South Africa in the past with no qualms and continue to lend money to undesirable regimes. Therefore, Schwarz says, the real issue is not the regime and its policies, but is instead stability. Instead of the bankers requiring a statement of intent from the government, which could raise expectations about the president's speech at the opening of parliament, would it not be better to have the bankers propose what kind of political regime and economic system they want the country to have and to explain how this is to be achieved? Presumably, the bankers will want stability in any future system, and "what is needed is what is an ingrediant of most rescheduling agreements, namely an injection of new money to enable the country to create the jobs which are required as part of the process of peaceful change."